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SOY CHEE CO., LTD., LOSES TLS. 250,000 BY A DEFALCATION

Sensational Report Stirs An-
nual Meeting of Cotton
Spinning Concern

BOOKS FALSIFIED
Questions By Shareholders
Put Off To Extra-
ordinary Session

At a stormy general meeting of the Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Ltd., held at No. 1, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, yesterday afternoon it became public that the company had been the victim of grave irregularities during several years past and faced an adverse report as a result.

The amount named by one of the stockholders was "a defalcation of TLS. 250,000."

Mr. E. Mortimer Reid, who was auditor of the company during previous years, resigned, and the management appointed Mr. E. A. Mackay in his stead. Mr. W. Nilsson, secretary of the company, who left Shanghai last September, was named in the auditor's report as being responsible.

In reference to the juggling of books and accounts the auditor's report says:

"Profit and Loss Account.—Certain irregularities connected with the working of the Mill have contributed to the adverse result shown. It was discovered in September last, upon the departure from Shanghai of Mr. W. Nilsson, the Secretary of the Company, that the progress reports submitted to the General Managers had been systematically misstated by him, and subsequently investigation up to completion of the audit exposed falsification of the stocks at December 31, 1914, to the amount shown in the Profit and Loss Account. This process of falsifying the stocks goes back at least to December 1913, and it follows that the allocations of the apparent profit for the years 1913 and 1914 were wrongly made. In the Balance Sheet submitted the allocation of profits indicated in the Directors' Report for the year 1914 has not been acted upon, and the commission upon net profits payable to the General Managers has been

Lack of Control

"Working Account.—There is evidence of lack of control upon expenditure by Mr. Nilsson to an extent that can only be explained by connivance upon his part. The annual loss due to this default must have been considerable. General mill stores and material have been supplied through the compradore at costs much in excess of that of supplies subsequently bought; and native wages previously calculated in 'cash' and converted by him at excessively favorable rates have now been put on a contract basis, with saving to the Company.

"The stocks of waste do not appear to have been realized to the best advantage, certain favored customers having been supplied at prices much below market rates.

"These abuses it is fair to remark were detected by Mr. Moller soon after taking over the duties of Secretary and promptly amended by him."

There were dark looks among the shareholders as Mr. H. E. Arnhold, chairman, began the business of the meeting. Mr. J. C. Dyer was the other director present. Mr. Arnhold read the following report:

"The Report and Accounts for the year ending on December 31, 1915, having been in your hands for some time, I propose, with your permission, to take them as read.

Chairman's Explanation

"Your Directors much regret that, owing to circumstances over which they had no control, the Report which has been submitted to you is of such a discouraging nature. The reasons for this are fully set out in the special report drawn up by Mr. E. A. Mackay, which has been circulated with the accounts, and it had been my intention for your general information to state what had actually occurred and

(Continued on Page 2)

Sheng Kung-pao Dead



Distinguished Official And Financier; Said to Be Wealthiest Chinese Here

A distinguished Chinese resident of Shanghai and well-known financier, Sheng Hsuan-huei, better known as Sheng Kung-pao (Hsing-sun) died yesterday at his private residence No. 110 Bubbling Well Road of tuberculosis.

Mr. Sheng was a native of Changchow, Kiangsu, and was born on October 5, 1846. His family has been prominent in the political, social, and financial affairs of the province for several generations and his father attained the rank of Provincial Treasurer.

After successively passing the literary examinations for the first degree, Sheng became a private secretary of the famous Li Hung-chang, and remained in the position until he became chief secretary. On account of his work in that capacity, he was appointed Taotai of Chefoo in July, 1886, and Taotai of Tientsin in 1892. During these years he was instrumental in founding the Chinese Telegraph Administration, becoming at first a director and later director-general. He quitted both these positions in 1903 when he went into mourning for his father.

In 1906 he was given the Metropolitan Fourth Rank and became Director-General of the Peking-Hankow Railway and the Southern Railways. In his capacity as Director-General of Railways he negotiated the contracts for the building of the Peking-Hankow, Canton-Hankow, Shanghai-Nanking, and Chengchow-Taiyuan Railways and must be considered the pioneer of railway builders in China.

After the creation of the Board of Posts and Communications in Peking, this office of director-general of railways was abolished. In 1902, he was appointed Senior Commissioner for Treaty Revision, and negotiated the new commercial treaties with Great Britain, the United States, Japan, and Portugal. He was the founder of the Imperial Bank of China, and was its Director-General for many years. He was the leading spirit in founding the Tientsin University in 1895, and the Nanyang College in 1897. He had been instrumental in sending many students from these two colleges abroad for further studies, and many pupils who owed their education to his foresight are now in the government service.

In conjunction with Chang Chuhung, he started the Hanyang Iron Works and in connection with them, the Ping Hsiang Mines. These two companies some years ago were consolidated with the Ta-Yeh Iron Company, with a capital of \$20,000,000. He was the leading shareholder of the China Merchants Navigation Company and Hwa Hsing Cotton Mill, Shanghai, and of the latter, he was its director-general for many years.

Many Imperial honors were conferred on him, as well as numerous decorations. He was the Junior Guardian of the child-Emperor, Hsuan-tung, of the late Ching Dynasty. He had been President of the Board of Works and Vice-President of the Board of Communications. His garden in Soochow known as Liu-Yuan is considered the best in China.

He gave up his official career in 1911, when the Revolution broke out in Wuchang. His property in Soochow and Changchow and in other parts of China was for a while confiscated by the Republican government, but later was returned to him. He was considered to be the richest Chinese in Shanghai. He owned property all over the city and was said to have an income of \$300,000 monthly.

AUSTRALIAN COPPER

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Port Darwin (Northern Territory), April 26.—A prospector reports the discovery of big copper fields in the Victoria River district.

BOMB IS THROWN AT C. M. OFFICES; 4 PEOPLE INJURED

Mark of Protest Against
Ships Being Used To
Transport Troops

DAMAGE IS SLIGHT

Miscreant Escapes; Outrage
Follows Close On Repre-
sentation to Company

As a protest by republicans against the use of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company vessels for conveying government troops, a bomb was thrown at the offices of the concern at No. 9 The Bund last night. The bomb was not exploded against the offices proper but at the lodge of the watchman beside the carriage entrance. It was thrown at about 8.15 p.m.

The watchman and his wife were entertaining two friends when the explosion came. All of them were slightly injured as the bomb partially wrecked the little building. The four were taken to the Shantung Road Hospital where their injuries were pronounced of little consequence.

All but the woman were able to leave after their injuries had been dressed. She was detained all night. The person who threw the bomb escaped.

It is recognized that the explosion is a result of the use of the company's ship for transporting northern troops to the south. The Hsinyu of this line was sunk Saturday and 900 soldiers lost when a cruiser convoying her ran into her in a thick fog.

The Irene and the Hsinming, two other steamers of the China Merchants, were also in the squadron which took troops from Tientsin to Foochow. It is said that the other two steamers have escaped damage. The three vessels were commanded by the government.

Recently a delegation of Republicans visited company officials and prevented the sailing of a steamer that was to transfer troops to the south.

LANCASHIRE SPINNERS INSISTENT ON RAISE

Expect Government Will Inter-
vene Before Extreme
Course Is Taken

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 26.—The result of the ballot of Lancashire cotton spinners will probably be known next week. It is believed that the vote will be practically unanimous in favor of taking all the necessary steps to secure the advance in wages, but, before any extreme course is taken, the Government Production Committee will probably intervene.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

for Japan:—
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza . . Apr. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata M. Apr. 28
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. Apr. 29
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. May 2
for U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Shidzuoka M. Apr. 29
Per R.M. s.s. Montague May 2
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. May 9
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Russia May 19
for Europe, via Suez:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Apr. 29
Per P. & O. s.s. Namur . . May 1
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. May 4
Per M.M. s.s. Porthos . . May 10

Mails to Arrive:

The French mail of March 19 left Hongkong on Tuesday, April 25, and is due to arrive here today at 7 a.m. per M.M. s.s. Porthos. The American mail is due to arrive here tomorrow, per N.Y.K. s.s. Aki Maru.

The French mail of April 18 is due at Hongkong on May 15, and here on May 19. Left Port Said on April 22, per M.M. s.s. Andre Lebon.

First Photo of Drowning Victims From the Maloja



This remarkable picture, showing passengers of the sinking Peninsular and Oriental liner Maloja as they vainly struggled against death by drowning, is the first to reach this

country. The Maloja struck a mine off Dover, England. At least 150 lives are known to have been lost. A moment after this picture had been taken the camera dropped into the water. It was rescued with difficulty. Note in the photograph the three persons throwing up their hands as they sink; also the rescue ships and small boats in the background.

Troops Re-occupying Dublin; Ireland Put Under Martial Law

Country Generally Is Tranquil;
Rising Is Proclaimed As
German Campaign

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 26.—In the House of Commons, today, Mr. Asquith said that troops from Belfast and England have arrived in Dublin. Liberty Hall and St. Stephen's Green have already been occupied by the soldiers. Martial law has been proclaimed in Dublin city and in the county, the action having been taken in order to suppress the movement and to arrest all concerned in it.

Outside Dublin, the country is tranquil. Steps are being taken to acquaint neutral countries of the real significance of this, the most recent German campaign.

Mr. Asquith read a telegram stating that the situation in Dublin was satisfactory and that it was not the case that the rebels had machine-guns.

The Gazette contains a proclamation which practically establishes martial law throughout Ireland.

In the House of Lords, Lord Lansdowne announced that the German vessel which attempted to land arms in the west of Ireland was disguised as a Dutch trader. The Germans blew her up after she had been captured.

Sir Roger Casement and two other persons landed on the Irish coast, from a submarine, in a collapsible boat.

COAST OFFICERS OFFER EXTENSION TO OWNERS

If Guild Recognised by May
First, Another Fortnight For
Further Negotiations

Members of the China Coast

Officers' Guild held their final war meeting yesterday afternoon. It was decided to stand firmly by the demand for recognition of the guild by May 1, with the understanding that a general walk-out of skippers and officers would be the alternative.

In case recognition is granted, the men are willing to defer action on their application for increased pay and other demands until May 15.

The officers realize that the chances of a peaceful settlement are small. At yesterday's meeting it was arranged to secure a house in Seward Road to accommodate 70 or 80 officers who expect to strike and be in port indefinitely. Steps are being taken to furnish the house and provision it for the siege.

The ultimatum sent to Jardine, Matheson and Butterfield and Swire

gave them until 5 o'clock next Monday to recognize the officers' organization.

Yangtsze Insurance Assoc. Win Enemy Trading Appeal; Costs Given Against Crown

Chief Judge Criticises Regulations As Being Loosely
Drawn; Are Subsidiary to Laws of England

The conviction of the Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ltd., for enemy trading was quashed yesterday by a decision handed down by the British Court of Appeal. The conviction of the lower court was reversed on points of law. Costs were awarded against the crown. The trial judge, Mr. Justice Slaughter, and Mr. Justice Turner, assistant judge, were on the bench. Mr. H. P. Wilkinson prosecuted the case for the crown and Mr. R. N. Macleod appeared for the defendants.

The judgment, read by the Chief Judge, was as follows:—

This is an appeal under Article 8 of the China (Amendment) Order in Council 1913 by the defendant Co. from a conviction. The charge was that the defendants on January 19, 1915, at Hankow, by the issue of a contract of marine insurance covering war risk insured and thereby undertook to make good any loss or damage then to be suffered by the enemy at sea, to wit, by Carlowitz and Co., an enemy firm, in respect of certain goods, being goods of enemy liable to capture at sea, contrary to the provisions of the Treasonable Insurance Regulations 1914 (No. 17 of 1914).

After a hearing extending over

several sittings the magistrate convicted the defendants and ordered them to pay a fine of £20, maximum within the powers of a summary Court and the taxed costs of the prosecution. The defendants now appeal on two grounds of law:—

(1) that the goods insured were not the property of the crown; (2) that the goods were not liable to capture at sea. These are the only matters before us.

The facts as found by the magistrate are:—

(1) The defendants through their Hinkins Agents issued a policy of insurance, including war risk, in January, 1915:

(2) the bills of lading for the goods insured were in the name of the firm of Carlowitz and Co.

(3) that the firm has its head office in Shanghai and is registered at the German Consulate:

(4) the goods were the property of that firm and were shipped in British bottoms.

(5) the consignee of the goods was one Townsend Rushmore in New York, who is a partner in Carlowitz and Co.

He then held that the firm of Carlowitz and Co. was a German firm and as such came within the meaning of the word "enemy" in the Treasonable Insurance Regulations:

and that the goods were liable to capture at sea. He therefore convicted as above stated.

Critics Regulations

The Regulation under which the charge was made is as follows:—Any person subject to the jurisdiction of His Majesty's Supreme Court for China who insures, re-insures or otherwise undertakes to pay or make good any loss or damage suffered or to be suffered by the enemy at sea commits an offence, etc.

These Regulations are not by any means an admirable piece of legislation. They are highly penal and they are loosely drawn. I say highly penal not because they impose heavy penalties but because they place restrictions wide in scope upon that most important branch of commerce, insurance. They have been pressed for all they are worth in argument before us and we are asked to construe them as strictly against the appellants as the words will bear.

The work of THE CHINA PRESS WANT ADS is made easy by the fact that in Shanghai almost everyone "listens" for the messages of THE CHINA PRESS WANT ADS. They are interested as well as you.

There are more points than one where they might be attacked, but I will refer only to the first paragraph of the preamble, which by misquoting the Treason Act of 25 Ed. III purports to say that that is treason which is not. There may be insurances which

(Continued on Page 4)

200,000 MINIMUM GERMAN LOSS IN FIGHT AT VERDUN

Have Made 100 Barren At-
tacks, Losing One-Third
At Each Attempt

FIERCE SLAUGHTER

Six Hours' Battle Gives
Them Half-an-Hour's
Success
KILLING CROSSFIRE
Few Breaking Through Are
Either Slain or Taken
Prisoners

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, April 26.—The German attacks at Mort Homme which were repulsed yesterday lasted for six hours. They were first carried out by one regiment, and then by massive formations, which were terribly tried by our artillery and machine-guns and the last one was carried out with the use of blinding liquids. It was successful for half-an-hour, but was finally crushed under the French cross-fire.

Similar scenes were witnessed at the Chapelotte salient, some of the enemy troops penetrating into the French trenches and being slaughtered and the few survivors taken prisoners.

Outend. A French machine felled a Pohier, near Luneville and captured the pilot.

Germans Repel Weak Rush on Mort Homme

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service) Official German telegram (via London).—Headquarters, April 24.—Western theater.—On the entire front, the artillery has shown greater activity than during the past few days. Successful German patrol operations took place at several points. South of St. Eloi, British detachments were repulsed.

In the Meuse sector, minor French hand-grenade attacks were made yesterday against the German forest positions north-east of Avocourt; they were repulsed. Weak enemy advances attempted during the night, east of the Mort Homme height, failed.

A strong attack delivered in the neighborhood of the Thiaumont farm broke down completely in front of the German lines.

Headquarters, April 25.—There has been very lively artillery and aeronautic activity on both sides.

West of the Meuse, at night, hand-grenade engagements occurred north-east of Avocourt. The enemy, advancing in several waves, attacked the German trenches east of the height of Mort Homme; the attack failed before the German infantry fire.

German aviators extensively bombed numerous hostile lodgings and halting places. An enemy aeroplane was brought down, near Tuhure, by defence fire and another was destroyed by defence fire east of the Meuse, tumbling over and falling down.

Soy Chee Co., Ltd.,

Loses Tls. 250,000

(Continued on Page 11)

to give you any further particulars which you might require.

Your Directors, however, yesterday received a communication from the requisite number of Shareholders asking for an Extraordinary General Meeting to be called immediately for the purpose of passing a special resolution appointing an inspector to investigate the affairs of the Company with special reference to the irregularities mentioned in the auditor's report, and requesting that the passing of the actual accounts at this meeting might be adjourned until such time as the inspector's report can be submitted to the Shareholders.

A very full investigation has already been made by Mr. Mackay, who has spent about a month going into matters before the accounts were issued, so that little is to be gained in the opinion of your Directors in once more going over the work which he has performed. Since I have, however, been informed by the Shareholders who have submitted the application that, notwithstanding any explanations which I had intended giving you today with reference to the investigation which has taken place, they have no intention of withdrawing their application for an Extraordinary General Meeting, and desire the passing of the accounts to be postponed, it would be as well to adjourn this meeting until after the Extraordinary General Meeting, which has been called for Friday, May 5, 1916, at 4.15 p.m., has taken place, when a full statement will be submitted, and it will then be for you to decide whether you consider a further investigation desirable.

I therefore beg to submit the following resolution: That this meeting stands adjourned until termination of the Extraordinary General Meeting on May 5, 1916.

The Storm Breaks

On the proposal and seconding of this resolution the storm broke. Mr. Hummel rose to object to the adjournment of the meeting. He wanted to go into the irregularities shown by the accounts at once. The chairman said that there would be a special meeting for the appointment of an investigator to go into the entire books of the company. All these matters would be gone into at the adjourned meeting. It was proper that the meeting should be adjourned until after the accounts had been carefully and properly gone into.

Mr. Noel then rose ominously. He said that he had not arrived in time to hear the chairman's report but that he had some matters he wanted to bring before the meeting. He began reading from a paper.

"I want to ask," said he, "on what authority Mr. H. E. Arnhold acts as general manager of the company. Last year he signed the report as managing director. If there has been a change I want to know by what authority and whether—"

"All this," said the chairman, "can be gone into at the adjourned meeting."

"It is important," said Mr. Noel raising his voice, "that they be answered now."

"You are out of order," said the chairman.

"You gave me permission to read

part of this. Is the rest out of order?"

"It is," answered Mr. Arnhold emphatically.

He then explained that there was a motion before the meeting that provided for an adjournment until after the extraordinary general meeting to be held May 5.

Mr. Hummel said that there was a defalcation of Tls. 250,000 which he thought the shareholders would like to go into. He didn't want to have his remarks quashed by the chair.

"You can make all the remarks you like," said the chairman, "at the extraordinary general meeting. I have made a motion of adjournment that has not been voted on. At the adjourned meeting a very full statement will be made covering all points in the accounts."

"I should think," said Mr. Hummel, "that in view of the condition of the balance sheet, our remarks would be welcomed."

The chairman said that such remarks would be welcome at the adjourned meeting. Mr. Hummel was seeking some relief from the rulings of the chair.

"How can I proceed?" he asked, "I propose a resolution that I be allowed to speak."

"You are out of order," repeated the chairman, "there is a resolution for adjournment now before the meeting."

"Who has the authority to say that he is out of order?" demanded Mr. Burk with some heat. "Does the chairman have the say or the shareholders at the meeting?"

An Effort for Peace

Mr. Dyer rose to aid the embattled chairman. He explained to Mr. Burk that in the interest of order, every meeting must have a chairman to conduct the proceedings and his rulings determined how the meeting should be carried on. There was a resolution proposed that had not been voted on and it must be settled before any other resolutions could be proposed. The communication from shareholders which called this meeting requested the passing of the actual accounts at this meeting might be adjourned until the investigator's report was available. The resolution before the meeting must be voted on.

Mr. Noel, Mr. Hummel and Mr. Burk subsided muttering, and the original resolution calling for the adjournment was finally voted on.

The motion was carried, six shareholders voting against it.

An extraordinary general meeting was called immediately afterward to take up a matter relating to the name of the concern. The chairman read the following report:

"Some months ago we were informed by His Majesty's Consul-General that in his opinion, it was advisable for the Company to change its name, in view of the fact that the Chinese characters for 'Soy Chee' represented the Hong name of an enemy firm. For this reason it has now been proposed to change the name of the Company from the Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd., to that of the Oriental Cotton Spinning Company, Limited, and your Directors are confident that you will adopt this proposal without any hesitation."

This resolution was carried and the meeting ended.

CHANCELLOR CONSULTS WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR

German Press Anxious for Policy Which Will Avoid Rupture of Relations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 26.—The Imperial German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, conferred at length with the American Ambassador and afterwards, accompanied by the Chief of the Admiralty Staff, journeyed to Grand Headquarters.

The German papers are discussing the possibility of avoiding a rupture with the United States. It is significant that the newspaper Tag, which finally refused all of President Wilson's demands, without knowing them, now prints a warning by a high official against treating the possibility of a rupture with the United States light-heartedly and urged that German policy should be guided by what would be the greatest disappointment to her enemies.

Washington, April 26.—In a frantic endeavor to influence Congress, German propagandists are showering the Senators with telegrams protesting against action which will mean war. 25,000 telegrams have already been received and they are still pouring in. All contain the same wording and emanate exclusively from German-American districts.

We have the largest stock of

YALE HARDWARE

in China and shall be glad to supply

Yale Lock Sets to any builders.

China Realty Co., Ltd.

39, Nanking Road.

GERMANS' NAVAL RAID DOES LITTLE DAMAGE

Few Buildings Injured; Twenty-Five People Either Killed or Wounded

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, April 26.—The War Office announces that the bombardment of Lowestoft and Yarmouth, yesterday, opened at 4.10 a.m. and lasted for about half-an-hour. Despite the heavy guns used by the Germans, the damage was relatively slight.

A convalescent home, the swimming-bath, the pier and 40 dwellings in Lowestoft were extensively damaged and 200 dwellings slightly damaged. Besides the four persons already announced as killed, three were seriously wounded and nine slightly injured.

The damage at Yarmouth consisted of one large building burned and another slightly damaged.

The East Anglian Daily Times states that, approximately, altogether 25 persons were killed or wounded in the pursuit of the German raiders off Lowestoft.

The Admiralty states that the weather on Sunday was very inclement when our naval aeroplanes attacked Mariakerke. Our machines were heavily shelled, but returned safely.

One of our fighting machines attacked an enemy aeroplane and drove it down. When last seen, the hostile machine was close to the ground and out of control.

A large number of bombs were dropped in the attack on Mariakerke on Monday. Heavy fire was encountered, but there were no British casualties. The results were apparently very good.

In an aeroplane fight, five miles off Zeebrugge, on Monday, an enemy pilot was killed. The machine dropped, the observer falling out 3,000 feet to the sea and sank.

Naval and land machines pursued the Zeppelins out to sea on Tuesday. Bombs and darts were dropped, but apparently without serious effect.

Aeroplanes and a sea-plane attacked the German ships off Lowestoft with heavy bombs. One sea-plane was heavily shelled by the hostile fleet and its pilot seriously wounded, but he brought the machine safely to land.

The missing pilot ascended during the Zeppelin raid earlier in the morning. He is reported to have attacked a Zeppelin off Lowestoft, at one o'clock and was not been heard of since.

Canton Settling Down

Hongkong, April 27.—There has been a partial resumption of business in Canton. The shops are reopening and the junks are again starting their traffic in the river districts, thus relieving the anxiety in the interior of a possible shortage in the rice supply.

The financial situation is still stringent and is accentuated by the absence of the manager of the Bank of China.

The Kwangsi patriots are urging

Tsai Ao Insists That Yuan Must Resign; Proposals Of Chen Yi Styled Impossible

(Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press)

Peking, April 27.—Chen Yi, Chiang-chun of Szechuan, has forwarded to the Government a further lengthy despatch from General Tsai Ao, saying that Kwangsi and Kwangtung, in addition to Yunnan and Kweichow, consider his proposals impossible and reiterating the demand for the retirement of Yuan Shih-kai.

A mandate appoints Kung Hsin-chun, who resigned his post as Vice-Minister of Finance, as co-Director of the Salt Inspectorate. The Chairman of the Tsanchengyuan, in another mandate, appoints Chang Hu as Kung Hsin-chun's successor. Chang Hu thus regains his former post.

Chang Hsun, who was recently appointed Chiang-chun of Anhui, has been ordered to remain at Hsichowfu at present and also informed that there is no necessity for him to despatch troops to Anhui, owing to the return of General Ni Shih-chung as Civil Governor and Commander of the Anwuchun troops. Ten battalions of Chang Hsun's troops are being sent to Nanking, to re-inforce Feng Kuo-chang's troops.

It is understood that the Government has received a telegram from Admiral Liu Kuan-hsiung, reporting his safe arrival at Foochow. Altogether, about 700 officers and men of the 12th Division were drowned in the sinking of the s.s. Hsinyu. It is reported that Captain Huang (7 Wang), who was one of those punished in connection with the Chao-ho affair and who was subsequently released in order to redeem his past demerits, perished with the Hsinyu.

It is reported that Lu Chung-yu, the Minister to Tokio, who is returning to Peking, will be appointed Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, while Li Shen-tao will succeed him.

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The Kwangsi patriots are urging

and there is no need to declare independence. He has decided to maintain the status quo and is trying to pacify the Republicans, but the leading people desire to see genuine independence instead of leaving affairs as they stand under General Kin.

Jellicoe Justifies Blockade's Methods

U. S. Assured Process Is Made As Little Burdensome To neutrals As Possible

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 25.—An official memorandum issued by the British Government, regarding the blockade, quotes the opinion of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe that the bringing of ships into British ports for examination is necessitated by their increased size, German lawlessness and the misuse of American passports. It points out that ships are detained for as short a time as possible and assures the United States that Britain will continue her efforts to make the exercise of belligerent rights as little burdensome to neutrals as possible.

The new Cabinet is called the "Japanese Cabinet" by Japanese circles in Peking, on account of the fact that four of the Ministers were educated in Japan.

More Northerners at Nanking

Passengers from Nanking yesterday said that 4,000 new troops have arrived at Nanking from Hsichowfu and Anhui. They are now stationed at Hsiaokuan, just outside the city. Another report from Nanking says that the government has repeatedly ordered General Feng Kuo-chang to send his troops to attack Kiangyin, but General Feng so far has shown no inclination to do so.

Execute 40 at Tsianfu

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) carries the following despatch: Tsianfu, April 26.—Over 40 Chinese coolies of a suspicious character were arrested at a Chinese inn in the trade mart quarter of Tsianfu. After being tried by the authorities, they were proved to have been sent by the revolutionaries and have been executed.

General Kin Yun-peng, the Chiang-chun of Shantung, having received the news of the formation of the Cabinet under General Tuan Chi-jui, considers the compromise of the south and the north possible.

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Since War broke out, approximately

2,000

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Typewriters

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H. B. M. Government
for military purposes

Oliver Typewriter
Agency

1, Foochow Road.

My Dear Sir.

I know it is my business to extol Dunlop Motor Cycle Covers, but I happen to know what I am talking about and to believe what I say, and since you ask me to tell you briefly if and why I really think Dunlops are the best, I would say that—

(1) Dunlop casing, owing to the special design and quality of the canvas and the way in which it is built up, besides being particularly resilient, heats less and lasts longer than any other casing.

(2) The black rubber mixing constituting the tread is extraordinarily tough and long-lasting, and one of the most fortunate discoveries of our laboratory staff.

(3) The tread design (a patent) is a really scientific and most successful nonskid device.

Here is perhaps enough to go on with, but if you want me to elaborate these points and add some others, I can do so. Meanwhile I hope you will consider the reputation of the Company, plus what I have told you, sufficient to give the covers a trial. Let me know how you get on.

Yours faithfully,

DUNLOP.

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BRITAIN'S FOES ROUGHLY HANDLED IN NEW YORK

American Rights Committee's Pro-Ally Meeting a Series Of Fights

POLICE FORCE KEPT BUSY

Disturbers Wave American Flags When Charged By Guardians of Law

The following lively account of the progress of a Pro-ally meeting in New York is from the New York Sun of March 14:

It was not always easy to catch the drift of the speeches made at the American Rights Committee's mass meeting in Carnegie Hall last night because the police were so incessantly busy throwing indignant Germans and Irishmen out of the hall.

Twenty-four persons were plucked thus summarily from various sections of the audience—lifted from their seats by the coat collar and propelled more or less forcibly toward the exits. Now and then when the rage overcame discretion the thud-thud of fists landing upon ample faces punctuated the chorus of combat, the angry shouts of the dispossessed and the shrill plaints of frightened women.

Trouble had been anticipated because of a general notion that intensely pro-German or anti-British persons would never sit silent while the leaders of their American rights committee were developing their downright theory that the United States is in duty bound to sever relations with Germany and go to war on the side of the Entente Allies. There had been a hint even that a bomb was to be exploded within Carnegie Hall.

Inspector Daly Prepared

A certain amount of preparedness was taken therefore by Inspector John Daly. Fifty policemen in uniform were stationed in and around Carnegie Hall and twenty men in plain clothes were distributed among the audience. They were in action almost from the minute the meeting began. Cooper Union, that forum of unrestrained speech and speaker baiting, never saw a wilder meeting than was held last night in Carnegie Hall, home of classic music and high brow oratory.

The police and others observed at the outset that the top galleries were being mined for explosions. While the floor of the Auditorium and the horseshoe of boxes were filling with men and women in evening dress the galleries were packing with large, amply girthed persons who wore their hair pompadour or whose mustache ends pointed straight north or whose gutturals or brogue left no doubt whatever as to where their sympathies lay. The atmosphere of the whole place was tense. Nerves tightened like fiddle strings in the brief wait for the chairman of the meeting, George Haven Putnam, to appear. Sudden noise made nervous persons jump and glance about apprehensively.

Even before Mr. Putnam came upon the stage there was a rumpus back among the crowd gathered upon that elevation. First there was a stir, then a gust of words, then a defiant shout, "To hell with England!" and the next instant four big special officers were running two young Germans out of the back door and into Fifty-sixth street. Things quieted momentarily, Mr. Putnam began his address undisturbed at first. He talked about the general frightenedness of Germany's method of war making, about Belgium, Serbia, the Lusitania, Zeppelins, submarines and the mining of open seas. Then he said with a youthful ring in his voice:

"If I were a younger man I would

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Burr, 2 Broadway

The Star Garage Co. ★

125, Bubbling Well Road.

TELEPHONE WEST 197

Operating the largest, finest and most up-to-date Garage in the Orient, offer to the Shanghai Motoring Public unsurpassed facilities for the repair, reconstruction or storage of their cars.

Complete repair, body-building, vulcanizing and paint shops under the direct supervision of experts. Storage space, including a number of private locked stalls, for over 100 cars.

Complete line of accessories in stock.

Fine cars for hire, day and night service.

FREE AIR

Jews Form Regiment



JACOB D. LIT.

protection. As the trouble makers were snatched from their seats their little American flags were taken away from them. The policemen either put the flags in their own pockets or handed them to peaceful citizens thereabout and then went calmly on with their job of bouncers. Six were flung out in a batch, all from the top gallery, while everybody on the auditorium floor and in the boxes stood up and cheered.

Hard earned quiet came again and Mr. Haven introduced Everett V. Abbot, chairman of the committee's executive committee, for the purpose of reading two sets of resolutions that expressed the sentiments of the committee and of far by the majority of the 3,200 persons crowded into the hall. He read the first resolution:

"Resolved, That we, the members of the American Rights Committee and their friends, in general meeting assembled, hereby pledge our hearty support to the President of the United States in his firm stand in defense of the rights of American citizens, as announced by him in his letter of the 24th day of February, 1916, to the chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and we condemn all members of the Congress of the United States who are willing to surrender those rights under the pressure of German threats."

Plans were completed to recruit a full regiment of Jews in Philadelphia. A score of young men prominent in Jewish circles and members of the executive committee in charge of recruiting the organization attended. A. J. Drexel Biddle also attended and volunteered to aid in perfecting the organization.

Announcement was made that the regiment would not become a unit of the National Guard, but would hold itself in readiness to serve. A recruiting station has been opened in the office of the Jewish Morning Journal and 200 men have enlisted.

on the staff of the British army today."

British Fires the Spark

The word "British" was the detonator. The stormy cheering that followed Mr. Putnam's declaration was succeeded by an ugly chorus of groans, hisses, boos. The galleries were in uproar. Voices clashed as their owners shrieked insults upon England and England's allies. One could see the police mobilizing, coming down in the aisles, sprinting up stairways, spreading themselves through the turbulent sections of the house. For a moment or two the uniforms daunted the disturbers, but then for a moment or two, Mr. Putnam began again.

"The British Empire is the most benevolent empire the world ever saw. India, Egypt, all of the colonies, are loyal because they have enjoyed peace with justice at the hands of Great Britain!"

And again the lid blew off. "How about Ireland?" "How about the Boers?" "When did we ever get justice from the British?" "Shut up!" "Put him out!" "Where are the police?" "For the love of Mike, get a cop somebody!" "Don't shout that lady, you fool!" "I'll smash your face for you, that's what I'll do!"

It went on that way for three or four minutes—sheer pandemonium. One could see Mr. Putnam's lips moving, but no ear could catch what he was saying. Presently, in a lull, he appealed to a possible sense of fairness in the minds of the yelling British haters and German admirers. "This is our meeting," he protested. "You gentlemen can have a meeting of your own, later, if you desire."

Such appeals were wasted on the gallery shouters. It was as certain as anything could be that they had gone to Carnegie Hall to roar down any sort of Pro-Ally utterances; that they had gone looking for trouble. They were not long finding it. Mr. Putnam finished at a sort of vocal gallop, getting in a sentence here and a word there, and then the police grabbed for particular individuals they had singled out.

Instantly the threatened ones waved the little American flags with which they had provided themselves, waved them confidently, as much as to say:

"I am under the Stars and Stripes. Touch me if you dare!"

The Flag No Protection

Well, that was one time when the Stars and Stripes weren't much

rough doings. Lambs were no quiet than they for the rest of the meeting. Lawrence F. Abbott and Dr. Morton Prince were the other speakers.

Discharges Two Prisoners

The first disturber to be arrested and taken to the West Forty-seventh street station, charged with disorderly conduct, gave his name as Willard J. Robinson, 26 years old, a law reporter of 20 Maple avenue Summit, N. J. While Detectives Hoffman and Coulter were taking him to the station house another man protested against the proceeding.

He was arrested also for interfering with a police officer. He said he was Charles Riley, a machinist, of 1008 Second avenue. In night court Riley and Robinson were discharged by Magistrate Murphy, who said that it was "nothing unusual for remarks to be made at meetings like this."

Russians Fail Again Attacking Garbunovka

Their Magazines at Molodetshno Bombed by Aeroplanes; Raid on Papenholm

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Official German telegram (via London)—Headquarters, April 25.—Eastern theater.—South-east of Garbunovka, a Russian attack again broke down, with serious losses to the enemy.

"We have a right to law and order" he shouted. "I call on the city of New York to enforce our rights!"

Big Tom Underhill, police captain at the West Forty-seventh street station, charged straight down into the mob of disturbers and reached for one of the ring leaders. This person made the mistake of his life. He aimed a wallop for Underhill's chin, missed, and the next instant he was in the sweet land of dreams as they carried him out feet first. Others went with him, venting their wrath in screams—not mere shouts—but too discreet to fight back. The whole place was bolling. Policemen were combing the audience upstairs and down. A shrill voice cut the tumult.

One Woman Ejected

"Curse all the British"—and one had just time to see a skirt flitting down a side aisle as a woman, rather young, fled in haste to avoid a clawing police hand. It was five minutes before the police quelled this particular outbreak and gave Mr. Abbot a chance to read the second set of resolutions. These, after reciting the Teutonic war crimes complained of and stating that the United States ought to side with the Allies, not only because of principles of humanity, justice and democracy, but because it would tend to shorten the war, expressed the committee's sentiments as follows:

"Resolved, That the safety and honor of the American people and their duty to defend and maintain the rights of humanity require us to approve the cause for which the Entente Allies are fighting, and to extend to these Allies by any means in our power not only sympathy but direct cooperation at the proper time, to the end that government of the people, by the people, for the people shall not perish from the earth; and

"Resolved, further, That in spite of the unwarranted destruction of American lives there should be between the American people and the German people no enmity, and that, when the Germans shall abjure, with the dream of empire, the pernicious ideals of their present rulers, the Americans will rejoice to come again into fellowship with them in the work of advancing the true ideals of justice, humanity and civilization.

Both were adopted with a roar of ayes, a few halting noes registered against the first, a considerable voice lifted against the second; but it was apparent that at least nine persons out of every ten in the hall were enthusiastically in approval. After the vote had been taken a big man, Irish by the sound of his voice, burst into the auditorium. The police warned him to keep quiet. He hissingly spoke his purpose. She believed we would be in real danger of invasion from Germany after this war is over. There were few more interruptions, but the police had weeded out the most obstreperous. The troublemakers that remained had seen

the end of their fun.

During the ensuing engagement, which lasted for half-an-hour, the steamer was hit eight times. The crew then left the ship.

Of the crew, one man was severely wounded; the captain was made a prisoner, because he had attacked the German man-of-war. The guns of the Goldmouth were attended to by two gunners belonging to the British navy.

In regard to the sinking of the British steamer Goldmouth, which occurred on March 31, a competent German authority states that the crew were first asked by signal to leave the ship. As the steamer paid no attention to the signal, a warning shot was fired, whereupon the steamer immediately opened fire upon the German submarine.

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Yangtsze Insurance Win Trading Appeal

(Continued from Page 1)

amount to treason but they are quite beyond the scope of a King's Regulation, and it does not tend to the clarity which is essential to penal legislation to drag into a preamble matters which cannot affect the enactment itself whilst the misquotation of an important act and one of the most penal in our statute book is more than unfortunate. We cannot consider the question of treason in construing these regulations.

It is with due consideration of the fact that this legislation has not been disallowed by the Secretary of State and with all due deference to him that we have ventured to criticise it, but it seems obvious that this blemish in a comparatively unimportant part of the Regulations, viz. the preamble, must have escaped his attention in the great stress of business of the early weeks of the war. But it seems clearly right to take notice of what must be most disconcerting and confusing to commercial men, and to express our opinion, which is evidently that of His Majesty's Government, that legislation which explains or modifies their position in reference to their commercial transactions should be clear.

What Are Enemy Goods?

The second paragraph is in another category and a careful consideration of it is necessary to a right comprehension of the Regulations and their application. It is in the light of the words "public policy" that we have to construe the word "enemy" in regulation 1, under which this charge is made, neither of the phrases "public policy" or "the enemy" being defined.

The meaning of "public policy" seems to have been quite misunderstood by counsel for the Crown. Authority is unnecessary for the proposition that insurance of enemy goods against capture by sea is contrary to public policy for the obvious reason that it nullifies or mitigates the pressure brought upon an enemy by the destruction of his commerce by the armed forces of the Crown. The question is "what are enemy goods?" As to this the rule varies with the exigencies of the time and the policy of the nation, and we can imagine no better way of ascertaining it than by considering the Royal Proclamations and the official explanations of them. Before doing so we must deal with two contentions of counsel for the Crown.

The learned Crown Advocate suggested that the Regulations were intended to deal with a particular set of circumstances which had arisen in consequence of the neighborhood of Tsingtau, military operations against that part of the German Empire being then in contemplation if not actually in course. We are not entitled to look into the mind of the legislature to interpret what it says, and it is probably sufficient to say as showing the wisdom of that rule, that the act complained of in this case took place some two months after those operations had terminated.

The words of the section are quite general, and it is sought by the Crown to apply them quite generally in this case: which is hardly consistent with their being designed for special circumstances. In any event it seems to us that, if it were intended that they should have some special local significance, it would have been necessary and easy to say so. The next proposition put forward on behalf of the Crown is that in construing this legislation we are not entitled to look at the Imperial proclamations and laws dealing with kindred matters.

Regulations Are Subsidiary

We have already said enough to decide this point but it should be borne in mind that the law which governs us here is the law of England and this legislation by regulation is subsidiary thereto; it is illogical that we should be prevented from considering contemporary legislation and the state of the law in England in constraining such regulations. But what is the result that follows the Crown Advocate's contention?

It is that the Minister may have a public policy of his own which is different from that of His Majesty's Government, and that the Secretary of State whose approval of King's regulations is necessary gives a different meaning to the word "enemy" in this regulation to that which he has had laid down for his guidance by His Majesty's proclamations. We do not say that local circumstances may not justify differentiation in proper cases, but when the Minister relies on public policy in the preamble of a penal regulation it should be made quite clear that it differs from the general policy announced by His Majesty, if that is his intention.

Why should we assume that he had any such intention when there is a perfectly reasonable interpretation to be put upon the regulation by construing it in the light of His Majesty's proclamations? We

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



INDOOR SPORTS
POP AND MUM TALKING
LOUD SO THAT HATTIE
CAN TALK TO HER OTHER
FELLOW ON THE WIRE
WITHOUT THE ONE PRESENT
HEARING HER.

do not think it fair to the Minister to hold that he had such an intention, and moreover it would be unreasonable to do so.

The contention of the Crown is that the words "the enemy" mean in this case the German Emperor as represented by or including his subjects wherever they may be; the magistrate has dealt with them as if they were equivalent to the words "alien enemy." An "alien enemy" as defined in Lord Halsbury's "Laws of England" is one whose sovereign or state is at war with the sovereign of England.

The two are for the purposes of this case the same. The magistrate agrees with this contention and has convicted the appellants in consequence. The appellants say that the meaning of the words is to be gathered from the Proclamations and legislation at home and in China, which show the public policy of the country, and with this contention we agree.

Commercial Domicile

At the time of the outbreak of the war the doctrine of commercial domicile, affirmed as lately as 1902 in *Janson v. The Driefontein Mines* was, and so far as I know is still, the law of England. By the Proclamation of the 5th August we find that doctrine affirmed as being the policy of the nation: the proclamation is further explained in the official announcements of the same date in which occur two paragraphs. They are as follows:—

(1) For the purpose of deciding what transactions with foreign traders are permitted, the important thing is to consider where the foreign trader resides and carries on business, and not the nationality of the foreign trader.

(2) Consequently, there is, as a rule, no objection to British firms trading with German or Austrian firms established in neutral or British territory. What is prohibited is trade with any firms established in hostile territory.

To the ordinary individual German firms in China would not appear to be contemplated as being amongst those with whom trade is prohibited for they are manifestly not "established in hostile territory." This was the state of public policy at the time these regulations were made, viz., the 27th August. They were issued as urgent and though the terms of the proclamation were probably not known to the Minister when he issued them he cannot be taken to have meant by "public policy" any other than that which was the policy of His Majesty's Government at the time.

An urgent King's Regulation takes effect from the date of its publication and is in force unless and until it is disallowed by the Secretary of State. The fact that this regulation had not been disallowed was officially communicated to this Court, and it appears that this notification by the Secretary of State was as late as the 24th November. The words in the notice bringing the urgent regulation into force say that it had been then approved by the Secretary of State; it is quite clear that this is inaccurate for it had not been seen by him at that time and that the word "approval" which is a word of art and which has nothing to do with an urgent regulation should not have been used.

Definition of Enemy
The Crown Advocate's suggestion that the Secretary of State can approve penal legislation without

considering it if he chooses to give the Minister a free hand is not in accordance with Article 14 of the China (Amendment) Order in Council, 1907. The importance of the date is that on September 9 a second proclamation on which the Secretary of the defendant company says he acted which contains the definition of enemy relied on by them, had taken the place of that of August 5.

This must have been in the mind of the Secretary of State when he decided not to disallow the Regulations. "Enemy" is defined in that proclamation as meaning any person or body of persons of whatever nationality resident or carrying on business in the enemy country, but does not include persons of enemy nationality who are neither resident nor carrying on business in the enemy country. In the case of incorporated bodies, enemy character attaches only to those incorporated in an enemy country."

It is not to be supposed that the policy of His Majesty's Government having been declared that documents of the Secretary of State should be submitted to the use of the word "enemy" in the Regulations with a perfectly different meaning to the confusion of British merchants. The policy of the Government in August was explained in a document from which we have already quoted, and the explanation purports to be issued "in order to promote confidence and certainty in British commercial transactions;" it is difficult to see how such an intention is compatible with the construction we are asked to put upon this word which is so different to that which was adopted at home.

It has been said that these proclamations were confined to the British Empire and did not affect China; true, but they define the policy of that Empire which in default of anything else is what we mean by "public policy." And as a matter of fact the proclamation of August 5 was published officially in China and on one occasion alongside of these very regulations.

In course of time the provisions of the proclamation of September 9 were applied by King's Regulations in China. This was on January 25, a few days after the insurance here complained of. The definition of "enemy" then appeared, an embodiment of that proclamation, showing that the policy of the Government extended to China; the Treasuror's Insurance Regulations are recited and it seems difficult to understand their recital unless it be to show that they are part of the scheme of legislation, in which case it is still more difficult to see how the word "enemy" can have two different meanings.

It is as well to test the construction that as a result of this view must be put upon the regulation. In August, 1914 there must have been grave doubts as to what insurance was permissible and His Majesty by an express ruling embodied in the proclamation of August 5 withheld British subjects as to who were and who were not enemies. But his warning extended only to British subjects within his dominions.

The Difference in China

There was nothing in it to prevent a British subject in China underwriting goods shipped from China to any part of the German Empire, e.g. Tsingtau, it was obviously necessary that such a gap should be stopped at once and I can see no reason why that should not be done by an urgent proclamation.

In the definition of enemy applied at home it is applied to these regulations we have that object attained and local legislation on this important subject kept in line with that of the Empire.

The necessity of such an urgent regulation is apparent, but it is not apparent that there was any urgency to establish a rule which differed from the home rule, which was the accepted rule as to commercial domicile and was part of English law.

It is not necessary to the decision of this appeal to determine whether these goods are "liable to capture," but the point has been fully argued and we think we should give our judgment upon it. This Regulation purports to declare the law and then to say that in certain instances it is advisable to punish summarily. It is not treason to insure enemy goods in China and it would not seem likely that the insurance of enemy goods that are not liable to capture at sea would be contrary to public policy, therefore the Crown seems to have been right in taking upon itself the onus of proving that these goods are liable to capture at sea.

These goods were shipped in a British ship from China to America, that is, between two neutral countries.

British shipping firms were allowed to carry these goods and British Banks to finance them, the liberty to insure them was also implied in the license given.

Such a license must be read liberally in favor of the grantee and it is well-known that insurance is an integral part of a contract of carriage by sea but it would appear to be covered by the case of *Uspachira v. Nobis* to which we have already referred. On both grounds relied on by the defendants, therefore, we hold that the learned Magistrate was wrong in law, and the appeal must be allowed and the conviction must be quashed.

Mr. Macleod—On the question of costs if it please your Lordships, in the Order in Council of 1913 there appears a provision which would entitle me to apply for the costs of the appeal. As far as I am advised there is nothing which enables me to apply for the costs in the Court below.

The Chief Judge—I think not.

Mr. Macleod—Therefore I, of course, cannot make that application, but with regard to the costs of the appeal it seems to me I can make that application, and under the circumstances I do apply under sec. 12, subsec. 4 of the Order in Council, which read with sec. 8, seems to provide for the application.

Mr. Wilkinson—The section referred to says:

"The Full Court shall not award costs to either side in an appeal under this part of the Order save of an appeal under Art. 8, and undoubtedly this appeal is under Art. 8."

Well, therefore, apart from anything else, it appears from the rule that the Full Court here can award costs to either side on the argument on a point of law. Of course it would be a natural consequence of the judgment that the costs should be awarded to the appellants, but it is my duty to my client to point out that the defendants were convicted in the lower Court. They appealed on a point of law.

The Chief Judge—That is no reason, according to the cases at home.

Mr. Wilkinson—I say an order of costs against the Crown is a natural consequence of the judgment your Lordships have delivered, and I leave it at that.

Costs Against Crown

The Chief Judge—in making the order for the costs of the appeal I should like to take the opportunity of pointing out how the legislation on this point stands. All possible appeals in criminal cases are intended

to be covered by the Order in Council. Art. 8, is taken from 20 and 21 Vic, ch. 48. It is the only appeal which is not an appeal contemplated by the Criminal Appeal Act which does appear in our local legislature. Sec. 2 of that Act follows, or is followed, almost exactly by Art. 8 of the Order in Council, the words of the section being:

"(1) After the hearing and determination by a justice or justices of the peace on any information or complaint which he or they have power to determine in a summary way, by any law now in force or hereafter to be made, either party to the proceeding before the said justice or justices may, if dissatisfied with the said determination as being erroneous in point of law, apply in writing within three days after the same to the said justice or justices, to state and sign a case setting forth the facts and the grounds of such determination."

The difficulty which must attend gentlemen in the provinces in whose hands the administration of summary justice is often placed, and who have not the necessary legal training to state a case or an opportunity of getting it stated for them by a clerk is such that I think we may assume that the stating of a case is given to the appellant by the Order in Council, so to speak, in his own case—at all events to put forward the point on which he wishes the ruling of the upper Court.

That being the position of the legislation here, it is necessary to consider what power the Courts at home have to award costs against the Crown in a similar case. The case of *Moore v. Smith*—which is an old case—and the later case of *Walsh v. Rex*, reported in 16 Cox, and which was a decision of the Irish Court, are undoubtedly strong on this point, and it is held that in these stated cases costs can be given against the Crown.

Following this rule of the Order in Council that we must use the procedure of the courts in England as far as it applies, we must apply it in this case, and I think this being a case in which we think we ought to make an order for costs, that order shall follow.

Mr. Wilkinson—Costs of the appeal?

The Chief Judge—Yes.

The Assistant Judge—I agree.

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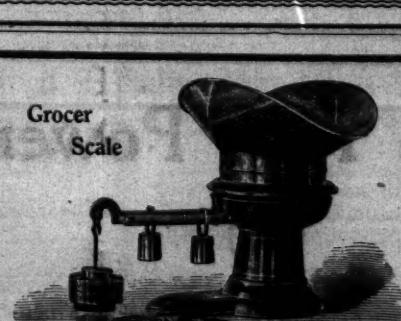
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GENERAL COMPULSION IN BRITAIN STILL POSSIBLE; MAY 27 EXTREME DATE

50,000 Men Must Be Secured By
Then, or 15,000 in Any Week
After by Direct Enlistment

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, April 26.—The House of
Lords went into secret session with-
out any preliminaries. There was a
very large attendance, which in-
cluded Lord Rosebery, this being
his first appearance since his "swan-
song" on the Parliament Act.

Huge crowds congregated in the
vicinity of the House of Commons,
where there was a record gathering
of members. The Speaker, though
indisposed, returned from Bath to
preside. Only a few questions were
asked at question-time, to which
little attention was paid, except to
the statement regarding Ireland.

Sir J. H. Dalziel suggested that
members should be allowed to
debate in the secret session.

Mr. Asquith promised to consider
the point. He announced that the
Speaker would be responsible for
issuing a report of the proceedings.

Other members pressed for facil-
ties for debate, but the Premier
merely answered: "We shall see."

The Speaker pointed out that the
recent Orders-in-Council and every
topic could be discussed on a motion
for adjournment.

Demand Casement's Execution

After that, Mr. Billing asked Mr.
Asquith for an assurance that Sir
Roger Casement will be shot forth-
with.

Mr. Asquith replied that he
thought such a question should not
be put.

After these questions, Mr. Asquith
rose and addressed the Speaker,
saying: "I beg to call your atten-
tion to the fact that there are strang-
ers present."

Immediately, the Speaker rose and
put the question of those in favor of
strangers withdrawing. Loud cries
of "Aye" and scattered negatives.
The latter, however, did not press
for a division.

The Speaker then had the House
instantly cleared.

Asquith's Recruiting Plans

Parliament has issued an official
report of the proceedings in the
secret session, which was devoted to
a statement by Mr. Asquith, explain-
ing the expansion of the army from
the outset of the war, describing the
total military efforts of the Empire,
including the contributions by the
Dominions and India; reviewing the
inquiries conducted by the Govern-
ment on the recruiting problem, in-
cluding the demands for labor pro-
viding for the needs of the navy,
mercantile marine, ports, munitions
and other essential services, also the
bearing of finances upon the ques-
tion of recruiting and particularly
the financial assistance rendered to
their allies.

The Premier reviewed the results
of recruiting, particularly since
August, when registration was
carried out. Up to the present, the
results have fallen short of the re-
quirements which were necessary to
fulfill their proper military effort.
This was due not to an over-estima-
tion of the numbers of men avail-
able, but to the length of time
necessary to sift individual cases
without impairing other essential
national services or causing grave
hardships.

Three Schemes

Mr. Asquith stated that the
Government had determined on
three relatively minor proposals to
meet the situation:

- (1) The prolongation to the end
of the war of the service of time-
expired men.
- (2) The transference of ter-
ritories to any unit where they are
needed.
- (3) Exempted men shall be liable
for service immediately their cer-
tificates of exemption expire.

The Government further pro-
poses, with a view to their ultimate
addition to the forces as they be-
come available, to bring under the
Service Act youths under 18 years
of age on August 15 last as they
reach that age.

Mr. Asquith continued: "Firstly,
the Government, recognising that
the numbers required for the dis-
charge of our military obligations
are not available at the time requir-
ed, under the present arrangements,
agree to an immediate effort to
voluntarily enlist unattested married
men.

Trial Till May 27

"Secondly, if by May 27, 50,000
of these have not been secured, the
Government will forthwith ask
Parliament for compulsory powers.

"Thirdly, if, in any week after
May 27, 15,000 are not secured by
direct enlistment, the same course
will be taken.

"Fourthly, the arrangements in
paragraphs 2 and 3 hold good till
ing in the dark days at the begin-
ning of the war.

"200,000 unattested men have been

obtained. In the meantime, the
position will be constantly reviewed
by the Government."

The Premier pointed out that, as
all the available unattested married
men would thus be enlisted voluntar-
ily or compulsorily, the main
ground alleged for the release of
attested married men would have
disappeared. He intimated that the
special committee appointed to en-
able enlisted men to meet their civil
liabilities had made considerable
progress with a scheme in which the
Treasury concurred with the
following general principles:

Involves All Enlisted Men

(1) The scheme shall be applica-
ble to all enlisted men since
August 4, 1914, or hereafter, both
single and married.

(2) Relief shall be granted in
respect to rents, mortgage interest,
payments of instalments, taxes, rates,
insurance premiums and school fees,
but not debts to tradesmen.

(3) Relief to any one individual
shall not exceed £104 per annum.

A debate arose following Mr.
Asquith's statement, the following
members participating: Sir Edward
Carson, Sir John Simon, Mr. G. J.
Wardle; Sir N. W. Helme, Mr. Ellis
Griffith, Mr. A. Bonar Law, Sir J. H.
Dalziel, Mr. L. C. Amer, Major-
General Sir Ivor Herbert, Mr. A. J.
Sherwell, Mr. Billing, Mr. J. King,
Mr. P. E. Morrell, Sir Mark Sykes,
Bart; Sir A. B. Markham, Bart, and
Colonel Winston Churchill.

The secret session will be resumed
on the 26th.

The Marquess of Crewe made a
similar statement in the House of
Lords.

Mr. Asquith, Mr. A. Bonar Law and
Lord Kitchener conferred in the after-
noon with the leaders of the Labor
Party.

More Russian Troops For Western Theater

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Marseilles, April 26.—Another
Russian force has arrived.

Champ War Photo Man Minus Plates

*Jimmie' Hare Back in America
After Getting a Waterhaul
in the War Zone*

New York, March 22.—Even
James H. Hare, champ war photo-
grapher, a citizen of the world and
Flatbush and known from Iceland
to Terra del Fuego and all points
east and west as Jimmie, wasn't
permitted to take some pictures in
Europe that he wanted to take.
Which is the last proof needed that
European censors do not know what
"have a heart" means.

All afternoon yesterday Jimmie
Hare's neighbors around his house
at 3,111 Avenue F, Flatbush, were
dropping in, partly to shake his
hand and welcome him home, but
largely, no doubt, to find out what
the neighbor who usually is packing
his camera in far lands looks like.

As the war photographer was
born and raised in England it is un-
necessary to tell on which side his
sympathies lie in the big scrap. And
Jimmie, after looking the warriors
over from England to Salonica for
Leslie's Weekly, does not hazard a
guess that the Allies will win—
Jimmie Hare KNOWS the Allies will
win.

He and John McCutcheon and W.
G. Bill Shepherd of the United Press
saw a French aviator fight and de-
feats a German flier in the skies above
Salonica one day and the next day
he had the unexpected pleasure of
an air ride above the allied camp with
the same French air warrior as
his pilot.

The Zeppelin raids in England
are the best things for England that
could happen," said Jimmie.
"Those raids were just what the
saucy, self-satisfied persons in the
Midlands needed to stir them into a
realization that war was at their
doors. Something like the Zeppelin
raids would, in the same way, be a
good thing to stir up our own middle
West midlanders, who, because
they think they are too far inland to
be harmed by a foreign invasion,
now, are shouting against prepared-
ness as an unnecessary extravagance."

The Paris of 1916, said the war
photographer, was a far livelier and
happier Paris than the capital he
had seen in the first weeks of the
war when he went to Europe.

Again the opera, the vaudeville and
vast motion picture houses, one at
least with a seating capacity of
5,000, are in full blast and playing
to capacity audiences. There is no
dearth of food and amusements in
the big cities of the allied countries,
and altogether, he said, there is a

"feeling of confidence that was lack-
ing."

"Fourthly, the arrangements in
paragraphs 2 and 3 hold good till
ing in the dark days at the begin-
ning of the war.

"200,000 unattested men have been

Gen. Pershing Tells Of Fight With Carranza Troops Near Parral



Major Frank Tomkins

Hundred American Cavalry Men in Running Fight; Lose Two; Kill Forty

San Francisco, April 17.—General
Pershing in his report of April 16
gives particulars of the collision be-
tween the Americans and the people
in Parral. The report states: "On
12th April at 11 a.m. Major Tom-
kins at the head of 100 odd Cavalry
entered the town of Parral and dis-
mounted in a park. The mayor and
other civilians came out and showed
hospitality to the American Cavalry-
men, arranging a place for them to
bivouac, and then returned.

"In the meantime Carranza's
troops and some civilians began to
abuse the Americans, first casting
stones at them and then firing upon
them. As the Americans had been
instructed to avoid a collision with
the Carranza troops, the Major
ordered the Cavalry to retire to a
position near the railway station.
After a while 300 of Carranza's
troops appeared in the rear of the
Cavalry and compelled them to
withdraw to Santa Cruz. The Car-
ranza troops followed in hot pur-
suit.

"At Santa Cruz the Cavalry, join-
ing another force, made a stand and
compelled the Mexicans to retreat.
At first General Rozano, Commander
of the Mexican troops, tried hard to
restrain his force, but in vain. Forty
were killed on the Mexican side and
two on the American side. Major
Tomkins was slightly wounded."

Colonel Dodd, calling on the Mayor
of Parral on the 16th, made an
apologetic explanation as to the
collision between the Mexican people
and the Americans.

The American authorities declare
their willingness to withdraw the
punitive forces from Mexico in the
event of the death of General Villa
being placed beyond doubt.

Curses President And Is Shot Dead

*Naturalized Greek Resents Crit-
icism of Wilson in a War
Argument*

Washington, Pa., March 21.—
When Gus Silas spoke slurringly of
President Wilson in a boarding
house at Canonsburg, near here to-
day, Gus Argeris drew a revolver
and shot him dead. Argeris jumped
from a window to escape, but was
caught and jailed. Both men were
naturalized Greeks and Argeris is
devoted to his adopted country.

Silas, during a war argument,
criticised the President's foreign
policy and applied a vile epithet to
the head of the Nation. Argeris at
once fired. Silas was hit twice, one
bullet piercing his heart and another
striking him in the grot. The last
bullet glanced and struck Petro
Perides, inflicting a serious wound.

Again the opera, the vaudeville and
vast motion picture houses, one at
least with a seating capacity of
5,000, are in full blast and playing
to capacity audiences. There is no
dearth of food and amusements in
the big cities of the allied countries,
and altogether, he said, there is a

"feeling of confidence that was lack-
ing."

"Fourthly, the arrangements in
paragraphs 2 and 3 hold good till
ing in the dark days at the begin-
ning of the war.

"200,000 unattested men have been

News Briefs

We are informed, through the
courtesy of the International Sleeping
Car Co., that there are considerable
number of tourists visiting Peking at
present and the hotels of the Capital
are quite full. Actual conditions do not
seem to have affected the influx of
visitors to China and, as a matter of
fact, the general tranquility prevailing
in Peking renders it difficult to realize
that Independence has been declared
by the Southern Provinces.

A party of 52 officers and men of the
French Colonial Infantry are expected
here this morning on the Messageries
Maritime steamer Porthos. The men
have been wounded on the battlefields
of France and have been declared
 unfit for further service at the front.
Lieutenant-Colonel Marie-Jean Lucas
and Major Lemaire are in the party.
They are going to Tientsin, whence a
contingent of about 60 officers and
men, including Lt.-Colonel Vautravers,
one Major, four lieutenants and six
non-commissioned officers will leave
for France by the Porthos on or about
May 19. Both contingents are sure
to meet with a hearty reception from
the Frenchmen and their allies in
Shanghai and Tientsin.

Mr. Edward Berthet, who is at the
front, writes under date of March 18,
that he is "still alive and kicking."
He adds: "We are not in the trenches
now, but will be there in three days
time." He is in the 3,410 Reg.
d'Infan. 20e Compagnie. Word has
also been received from his elder
brother, Mr. Eric A. Berthet, who is
an auxiliary in the 7th Infantry, Bureau
Treasurer, at Dieuze (Nievre), France.
He says he belongs to the Iron
Division or Devil Squadron, which
consists of middle aged men, who
are famed as fighters. He is
feeling tip-top.

No further news regarding the
sinking of the Hsinyu has been re-
ceived in Shanghai. The C. M. s.s.
Haen which was sent to the scene
of the disaster returned yesterday
morning, and reports that she was
unable to pick up any survivors, nor
even find any wreckage. The a.s.
Hsinyu left yesterday morning, to
search for survivors.

The Engineering Society of China
will meet on Tuesday, May 2, at the
Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms, 5
Museum Road, at 5:15 p.m., to hear a
lecture by Mr. F. J. Blom, C. E., on
"Dredgers and Dredging."

Tomorrow night, at the Astor House
Hotel, a special dance will be given
after the performance at the Lyceum
Theater, in honor of the Bandman
Opera Co. The usual dance will take
place at 9:30 p.m. Supper will be
served between midnight and 1 a.m.

The China Mercantile Agency, of 8,
Sikking Road, realizing that Shanghai
stood badly in need of a native
employment bureau, has started an
institution of that nature, as will be
seen from an advertisement on page
12 of this issue. The Bureau is in a
position to provide compradores,
translators, interpreters, stenographers,
typists, clerks, shroffs, office
and house-boys, chauffeurs, cooks,
stewards, gardeners, etc., etc. Inquiries
by telephone, or otherwise, will be
promptly dealt with.

Colonel Dodd, calling on the Mayor
of Parral on the 16th, made an
apologetic explanation as to the
collision between the Mexican people
and the Americans.

The American authorities declare
their willingness to withdraw the
punitive forces from Mexico in the
event of the death of General Villa
being placed beyond doubt.

Their Lordships granted leave to
appeal, no stay of execution being
granted, defendants to pay costs,
and to give security of £500.

Engineer Co., S. V. C.

Change of Private Address.—Sapper
Bendixen, 27 Rue du Consulat (no
telephone).

Inspection Parade.—This will take
place on Saturday, April 29. Attendance
is compulsory. The Company
will parade at the Rifle Range at 2:15
p.m. Dress:—Marching Order (Winter).

Church Parade.—The Annual

Church Parade will take place on the
Sunday, April 20, 1916. Fall in on the
Ewo Foresore at 10:30 a.m. in
quarter column by the Right, facing
North.

Parties will be formed to attend
Holy Trinity Cathedral, St. Joseph's
Cathedral and Union Church, and will
fall in in the order named.

Command.—During the absence on
leave of the undersigned the Company
will be under the Command of
Lieutenant Pearson.

CHAS. H. GODFREY,
Captain,
Commanding Engineer Company
S. V. C.

Shanghai, April 26, 1916.

In the Courts

The case of the Tung Hsin Hsiang
against the Eastern Trading
Company came up again yesterday
in the British Supreme Court.

Mr. John Hays appeared for
appellants and Mr. H. P. Wilkinson
for respondents.

The China Press

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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Overcast weather, with threats of rain
and north-easterly breezes on our
coasts. Moderate and variable
breezes in the southern and
northern districts.

SHANGHAI, APRIL 28, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

Nominate Roosevelt! Says The New York World (New York World)

DESCRIBING the sinking of the
Lusitania as the greatest in-
sult to which American citizens had
ever been subjected, Joseph H. Choate
told the Chamber of Commerce that
"If Mr. Roosevelt were President no
foreign nation would dare insult the
American flag or American citizens."

Mr. Choate might have said with
equal impressiveness that if Mr.
Roosevelt were Queen of Holland the
Tubantli would not have been sunk.
Or that if Mr. Roosevelt had been
President during the Civil War the
British Government would not have
permitted the Alabama to be built by
Laird's.

All these assertions are equally
susceptible of proof.

But if Mr. Choate and the members
of the Chamber of Commerce who
applauded his speech are confident that
Mr. Roosevelt's fiat would dominate
the world at a time when half a
dozen great nations are fighting for
their very lives, we respectfully suggest
that they use their commanding
influence with the Republican
National Convention to bring about
Mr. Roosevelt's nomination for
President. They represent an ele-
ment in American affairs that has
never failed in the past to sway Re-
publican National Conventions, and
it cannot fail now if they employ it
in the way that they best know how
to use it.

There are many reasons why Mr.
Roosevelt ought to be the Republican
candidate. The chief reason is that
his nomination would make a clean-
cut issue between two schools of
foreign policy and two vital
principles of government. Mr. Roosevelt
wants war with Germany and
Mexico, which is the most direct
method of settling all our differ-
ences with those countries, whatever
else may be said about it. He also
wants to put the United States on a
militaristic basis both in respect to
the army and navy and in respect to
its industries. A Prussianized state is
Mr. Roosevelt's ideal of government,
and he is the most consistent
advocate in the United States of the
Prussian theory.

It is possible that the American
people want a War Lord in the White
House and want him to do for them
what the Kaiser has done for the Ger-
mans. It is possible that they want
the Republic militarized and want its
industries Prussianized. It is possi-
ble that they are tired of their old
free, swinging gait and long for the
goose-step and the drill sergeant. It
is possible that they want war for
war's sake and are eager for the
trenches at any cost.

The way to determine all that is to
submit it to a referendum of the
American people in an election in
which the policies, the character and
record of the two candidates cannot
be obscured; an election in which
every citizen must know precisely
what he is voting for. Mr. Roosevelt
is the one Republican candidate who
would make such a campaign possible.
He is the one answer the Republicans
can honestly make to President
Wilson.

Mr. Choate and the gentlemen of
the Chamber of Commerce cannot
fairly criticize Woodrow Wilson for
not being like Theodore Roosevelt
unless they are prepared in good
faith to use all their political in-
fluence to make Mr. Roosevelt the
Republican candidate for President.

Correspondence

Napoleons

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—In your reprint from the
London Times of "General Cadorna's
Career" the question is revived:
"What would Napoleon have done
had he lived to conduct modern
operations?"

It seems to be an idle question, as
"petit Caporal" is dead. However,
in the above article—and generally—it
is admitted that Napoleon was a
genius, and that should go a long way
towards solving the problem. A genius
has never been, and never will be, a
mere flash, but must assert himself at
all times, and under all conditions,
save the restrictions mentioned below.

Either you must dismiss him as a
genius, or admit that he would be
the Napoleon of today, as he was the
Napoleon of the past. There cannot
be any doubt about the latter conclusion.

His chief strategy was to choose his
own battle ground, his chief tactics
to do the unexpected and to strike
quickly. To these principles he would
have adhered. Added to this, he com-
manded the unlimited confidence of his
men. He was full of resource under
most trying—if not impossible—
circumstances, and the greater the
task, the fuller he rose to the situation,
until 1811, when Napoleon
descended from his "peak" to come
nearer to "mere man."

Restrictions: (1) Would Buonaparte
have had a chance to be the Napoleon
of today? The trend of the times
allowed a young Artillery Lieutenant
to become a leader of armies in a few
years. Would he be allowed to be so
today? Personally I believe, there is
just now more than one Napoleon
fighting perhaps in the modest capacity
of Petty-Officer, or as Subaltern.
Napoleon, not infrequently, picked his
officers from the ranks. The geniuses
have not died, and never will die out.

(2) Would any government of to-
day concentrate so much power, as he
wielded, in any one man's hand?

I said that a genius must assert
himself. He does today; but his lot is
silent, yet heroic death. In more
than one village a "petit Caporal" will
be mourned, but his deeds will live far
beyond the limits of the common he
used to play on when a little boy.

A SATELLITE

Shakespeare And Napoleon

Says a writer in the London
Times: All who admire Napoleon's
amazing power as a born leader of
men know the Address to the Army
which shattered the Throne of the
Bourbons, without a shot fired, on
his return from Elba.

"Victory will advance at the
charge. The Eagle with the colors
of the nation will fly from steeple
to steeple to the towers of Notre
Dame. Then will you be able to
show your scars with honor. Then
will you be able to pride yourselves
on what you have done, for you will
be the deliverers of your country."

The story of that property is the
story of a piece of real estate that
was "held for a rise" nearly three
centuries. In 1621 King Charles of
England gave a land grant of 1,700
acres along the James River to the
Eppes family. In 1913, the Eppes
family, represented by Mr. Richard
Eppes and two unmarried sisters,
were still living on that land. A
good many things had happened
thereabouts in the meantime. The
first school in America was founded
near City Point and wiped out by an
Indian massacre. A couple of wars
were fought; Grant made his head-
quarters at the Eppes homestead
and Lincoln spent his last day on
earth at City Point. These things,
though interesting did not stimulate
the price of real estate, and the Du
Pont company was able to buy all the
land it wanted from the Eppes family
for about twenty dollars an acre.
They did not buy the whole estate,
however.

Then the company began making
powder and calling for men. From
all over the country they came—
Greeks and Russians and Turks and
negroes, men from the North and
men from the South. They needed
houses to live in, stores and restaurants.
In April Mr. Eppes was
able to sell a little more of his land
for a little better price. Nobody
believed that the boom amounted to
anything, but it kept boozing just
the same. By June Mr. Eppes was
selling his land in twenty-five foot
lots, and he and his sisters were close
to being millionaires. So the Eppes
family have been able to cash in King
Charlie's gift at last.

The early real estate auctions at
Hopewell were regarded as something
of a joke. Lots along Hopewell
street sold for \$300. Now they are
selling for ten thousand. A man
came down from Norfolk in the early
days on a spree. He insisted on
spending nearly all his money for
lots. Before his friends could stop
him he had squandered three hundred
dollars. Then he spent the rest on
assorted drinks, and went to Peters-
burg to sober up. In a week he
returned, sober and worried, to see if
he could get his money back. He
could, several times over. But he

DIXIE GOES AHEAD

I.—The New Wild West

By Frederic J. Haskin

HOPEWELL, Va., March 11.—This
is the new industrial South
with a vengeance. It is Civil War
battlefields sold at auction; planters
of ancient lineage made millionaires;
colonial estates converted into
factories—and all in less than a year.
Last week a gang of foreign laborers
digging in the furrows of a cornfield
unearthed the skulls of two Con-
federate soldiers. They were placed on
exhibition in the window of a
shack drug store and later were
stolen. That incident could not have
happened anywhere else in the world.

Hopewell is hard to describe be-
cause there is nothing like it. It is
raw as a new bruise, ugly as crime,
and vital as life itself. Fire wiped it
out and the next day it sprang up
again in gaunt yellow frames out of
its own smoking ruins. It is not a
city. It is not even a town. It is a
phenomenon. It is human energy
making a home out of crude
materials—barren land, men of a
dozen races and the need of a fighting
world for powder.

This is a frontier of industry, and
it has all the marks of frontier life.
There are the adventurous men from
everywhere, ready to fight for their
rights and lives, the narrow, swarm-
ing streets, the unpainted shacks, the
dance halls and theaters, the money,
easily made and rapidly spent, the
freedom and the energy that made
the romance of the West. The stage
coaches are jitneys, and there have
been plenty of thrilling hold-ups.

At this point it must be said, to
the detriment of romance but to the
great credit of Hopewell, that its days
of riot and license are rapidly passing.
Civic pride has awakened. Politics is
taking the place of gun play. Men
are making homes for wives and
mothers. Hopewell will soon be a
sober, orderly city. But that's another
story. First you must hear of the
birth and the strenuous infancy of
this lusty industrial baby which
has so shocked and astonished its
eminently respectable parent, the
grand old commonwealth of Virginia.

Hopewell had its beginning before
the European war. That is a fact
which the citizens are anxious to
emphasize. They claim that it is
not merely a powder town, but a
natural industrial center because of
its location at the junction of the
James and Appomattox Rivers. A
century or more ago, they assert,
City Point, which is now part of
Hopewell, was destined to be the
capital of Virginia, but Richmond
won the honor, and City Point
remained a very quiet little country
village. When the war broke out
the Du Pont Powder Company
needed a gun cotton plant, and in
December, 1914, it opened one on its
Hopewell property.

The story of that property is the
story of a piece of real estate that
was "held for a rise" nearly three
centuries. In 1621 King Charles of
England gave a land grant of 1,700
acres along the James River to the
Eppes family. In 1913, the Eppes
family, represented by Mr. Richard
Eppes and two unmarried sisters,
were still living on that land. A
good many things had happened
thereabouts in the meantime. The
first school in America was founded
near City Point and wiped out by an
Indian massacre. A couple of wars
were fought; Grant made his head-
quarters at the Eppes homestead
and Lincoln spent his last day on
earth at City Point. These things,
though interesting did not stimulate
the price of real estate, and the Du
Pont company was able to buy all the
land it wanted from the Eppes family
for about twenty dollars an acre.
They did not buy the whole estate,
however.

Then the company began making
powder and calling for men. From
all over the country they came—
Greeks and Russians and Turks and
negroes, men from the North and
men from the South. They needed
houses to live in, stores and restaurants.
In April Mr. Eppes was
able to sell a little more of his land
for a little better price. Nobody
believed that the boom amounted to
anything, but it kept boozing just
the same. By June Mr. Eppes was
selling his land in twenty-five foot
lots, and he and his sisters were close
to being millionaires. So the Eppes
family have been able to cash in King
Charlie's gift at last.

The early real estate auctions at
Hopewell were regarded as something
of a joke. Lots along Hopewell
street sold for \$300. Now they are
selling for ten thousand. A man
came down from Norfolk in the early
days on a spree. He insisted on
spending nearly all his money for
lots. Before his friends could stop
him he had squandered three hundred
dollars. Then he spent the rest on
assorted drinks, and went to Peters-
burg to sober up. In a week he
returned, sober and worried, to see if
he could get his money back. He
could, several times over. But he

Married Soldiers

The Cost in Infant Life

By Lucy E. Ashby

Royal British Nurses' Association

Soon after the married men have
been called up there will be an in-
crease in the death-rate among in-
fants. Doctors will do their best,
but the children will die. Others
will lack the natural stamina which
they would have possessed had their
fathers been at home, and will
begin Life's race heavily handic-
apped.

It is the way of war; the parent's
trials must be shared by his off-
spring. And, in the presence of this
grim law of nature, in face of a
fact as tragic as it is indisputable,
I am surprised that those who un-
derstand this subject best have not
protested against the summoning of
husbands to the ranks while hun-
dreds of thousands of single men are
safe in munition works, starved
trades, Government offices, and re-
served occupations. Already the war
has levied a terrible toll on
British cradles; let us pause before
taking a step that will increase it.

The streets were lined with dance
halls of the worst character, and
liquor was obtainable in blind tigers
of forty different kinds. These streets
were packed every night with men
who had more money than they had
ever seen before, and wanted to
spend it. Crime of all kinds flour-
ished. To pull out a wallet or roll of
bills on the street was to have it
snatched as often as not. The
jitneys operating between Hopewell
and Petersburg were held up again
and again. One of the first steps in
behalf of order, if not law, was taken
by a party of citizens against these
highwaymen. A large car was filled
with men. Each had his gun in his
hand and ready. They drove slowly
over the narrow road through the
swamps and pine forests. At a dark
turning four negroes jumped in front
of the car, covering the passengers
with their revolvers and ordering
hands-up. The reply was a volley
of shots. The other took to the woods. There were
fewer highway robberies after that.

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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
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the most Portable Standard Typewriter.HIRSBRUNNER & Co.
THE SWISS HOUSE
Agents for China

Deep Sea Poisons

By Woods Hutchinson, M. D.

Confirmed landlubbers as we have become, we have never been able to get very far inland after all. At most we have only become a sort of horse-marines, and our very blood still tastes salty. To paraphrase Wordsworth:

"tho' inland far we be,
In season of fair weather
Our cells have sight of that great
sea

That brought us hither." That is why the first glimpse of the blue and silvery gleam of the open sea over the far hills or the first sniff of its salt spray thrills us so.

But our memories of the deep sea are not all friendly, and pleasant. Deadly perils lurk there as well, and some of these we have conjured up from its waters and brought on shore with us.

Sea water was from the beginning our principal source of table salt, and it was early found that in the process of its crude manufacture there was produced a curious residue, or mother-liquor, of a dark brown color and even darker brown taste and smell—bitter, pungent and nauseous to the last degree.

If this bitter sea broth were allowed to stick to the bottom of the kettle and burn, fiercely choking and irritating vapors would be given off which set everybody in the neighborhood sneezing and coughing at once.

One day an inquisitive forefather of chemistry came nosing about the saltkettles, took some of this brown liquor, put it in a retort and proceeded

ed to take it to pieces to see what made it tick—or rather smell.

What He Found

He found that the gas of such evil odor was made of two parts—one of a brown color with purplish lights around the edges, the other a light, yellowish green vapor—both of them equally suffocating and poisonous. The dark brown gas, apparently because it was nearest the color of sin and His Satanic Majesty, he loaded with the whole blame for the offensive odor and called it bromine.

The other, which was just as abominable to smell and as poisonous to breathe, got off easy on account of its lighter color and had no worse epithet wished on it than the rather musical and picturesque name of chlorine, which in Greek merely means yellow, or yellowish green.

Neither of these "spirits from the vasty deep" needs further introduction to a modern audience other than to say that from the magic combinations of the dark sister, with silver, platinum and other metals, have come most of the triumphs of photography, "bromide" prints: the well known nerve sedative, bromide of potassium, and Mr. Gelett Burgess's famous epithet, "Don't be a bromide."

The 'Chlo' Family

While from the light green gas have come chloride of lime, chloroform, chloral, chlorodine, chlorozone, hydrochloric acid, in fact, almost everything with "chlor" in its name—except, chlorophyll, the green coloring matter of the vegetable

world, which derives its name from the same Greek root.

For some time after their discovery the services of both these Sea Kelpies went more or less a-begging; they were so irritating and poisonous in pure form that there appeared no useful work to which they could be put.

A few attempts were made to utilize them as disinfectants and insect killers and vermin destroyers in houses and ships and warehouses, but their choking and offensive fumes were so disagreeable and clung about buildings or fabrics so long afterward that they never won much practical favor. In fact, as pure gases they remained a little more than abstract facts of science, chemical curiosities.

But one shameful day a cold-blooded scientific war began to be planned, and casting about in the infernos of the laboratory for some new way of murdering men wholesale these two gases were stumbled upon. They were nearly ideal for the purpose, so fiercely torturing and choking as to disable an enemy almost at the first whiff and so deadly poisonous as to almost insure his death afterward in lingering agony.

But what is even more important from the point of view of economic butchery and wholesale slaughter, they were extremely cheap and accessible, as they could be made out of either sea water or common salt.

In the Trenches

The principal element in the now world-famous Poison Gas of the trenches is chlorine, because this gas is present in and can be extracted from sea water in large amounts or made directly from common salt (chloride of sodium.)

But as the darker gas, bromide, is even more irritating and poisonous, though more expensive and scarcer, it has apparently been combined with the chlorine in some instances, so far as questions of expense will admit. This is what is believed to have given to the fumes of the Poison Gas the deep orange-yellow color described by many observers, as chlorine alone is of a light greenish-yellow, scarcely darker and not much denser than wood smoke. But as the precise composition of this devil's brew is kept a military secret, it is not possible to say exactly what combination of these two or of other poisonous gases it consists of.

on the North American Continent passed over to England.

The Cosmos

W. H. R.—You are far awide of the mark. Quebec was taken by General Wolfe in 1759, thirty years before the establishment of the movement of the Constitution. But American colonists helped England do the job. It was not until 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, that the French possessions

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, April 27, 1916.	
MONEY AND BULLION	
Mexican Dollars: Market rates: 27.50	Tls.
Shai Gold Bars: 978 touch	—
Bar Silver	—
Copper Cash	1914
Sovereigns: buying rate, @ 2-11½—Tls. 6.71	9.23
Exch. @ 72—Mex. \$ 9.23	
Peking Bar	345
Native Interest	.05

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	32½d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:	
3 m.s. %	
4 m.s. %	
6 m.s. %	

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.
Ex. Paris on London Fr. 28.81
Ex. N.Y. on London T.T. 477
Consols —

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 2-11½
London	Demand 2-11½
India	T.T. 22½
Paris	T.T. 420
Paris	Demand 420½
New York	T.T. 70½
New York	Demand 70½
Hongkong	T.T. 72½
Japan	T.T. 70½
Batavia	T.T. 168½

Banks' Buying Rates

London	4 m.s. Cds. 8-0½
London	4 m.s. Dcys. 8-0½
London	6 m.s. Cds. 8-1½
London	6 m.s. Dcys. 8-1½
Paris	4 m.s. 424
New York	4 m.s. 73½

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EX-

CHANGE FOR APRIL

£1-Hk. Tls. 5.40
Hk. Tls. 1-Francs. 4.41
1-Marks. 3.62
Gold \$ 1-Hk. Tls. 1.35
Hk. Tls. 1-Yen. 1.48
1-Rupées. 2.34
1-Roubles. 2.29
1-Mex. \$ 1.50

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China (Shanghai Branch)
Mexican Dollars, 72.475
Chinese Dollars, 72.475
On Peking, Demand, 105
On Tientsin, Demand, 105%
On Nanchang, Demand, 79
On Hankow, Demand, 103%
On Chungking, Demand, 116½
On Nanchang, Demand, 78½
On Foochow, Demand, 95½
On Amoy, Demand, 71½
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taeles, —
April 27, 1916.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, April 27, 1916.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.00
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.20
Bukits Tls. 6.25
Chemours United X.D. Tls. 2.15
Consolidated Tls. 4.10
Kota Bahroe Tls. 12.00
Kroekewoos Tls. 20.00
Shai Malay (ord.) Tls. 7.25
Cathays Tr. (ord.) Tls. 2.00
Sembambu Tls. 1.20
Anglo Javas Tls. 11.50
Pengkalan Tls. 12.00
Dominions Tls. 12.00
Direct Business Reported
Anglo Dutch Tls. 6.00
Shai Lands Tls. 99.00
Consolidated Tls. 4.15

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, April 27, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official
Dominions E.X.D. Tls. 16.75 May
Kotas Tls. 12.00 cash
Consolidated Tls. 4.25 cash
Consolidated Tls. 4.00 cash
Chengs Tls. 4.00 cash
Butes Tls. 1.70 cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 12.00 cash
Taipeings E.X.D. Tls. 3.00 cash
Pahangs Tls. 2.15 cash
Direct
Langkats Tls. 29.00 June
S. M. C. 1916 6% Debts.
Tls. 100.00 cash
Sembambu Tls. 1.20 cash
Zangboses Tls. 6.75 cash
Consolidated Tls. 4.00 cash

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Consolidated Rubber Pays 28 Per Cent

Mr. R. H. Parker presided at the annual meeting of shareholders of the Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914), Ltd., held at the offices of the China Realty Co., yesterday, when a final dividend of 28 per cent. was declared. The other directors present were Messrs. F. Ellis, Mr. J. Israel, E. T. Byrne and F. H. Crossley, with Mr. F. W. Sutterly, jun. (secretary).

The Chairman said: The report and statement of accounts having been in your hands for some time, I will follow the usual course and take them as read.

Referring to the accounts, there is very little, I presume, that will require explanation. You will notice that 6,470 debentures, amounting to Tls. 4,852.50, are still un-converted. These are mostly in the hands of enemy subjects and cannot be converted until after the present war.

Sundry creditors at estates, represents wages and bills outstanding at December 31, 1915, at the estates, while sundry creditors at Shanghai represents part of general managers' remuneration and auditors' fees. The other items are all self-explanatory.

Profit and loss account shows a credit balance of Tls. 116,601.42, to which must be added Tls. 29,115.92, carried forward from last year, making a total of Tls. 145,717.34. From this amount must be deducted Tls. 23,188.73, being the interim dividend of 10% paid on July 26 last. This leaves a total available balance of Tls. 122,528.61, which your directors propose to deal with as follows:

To pay a final dividend of 28%, or 21 Tael cents per share, which will absorb Tls. 77,891.30, leaving a balance of Tls. 45,187.31. As practically all this balance is represented in the estates, your directors propose to write off estate development account Tals 23,187.31 and to carry forward Tls. 22,000.

Estate development account has been debited with 57% of the general charges, depreciation, etc. and 42% placed against working account. As the average number of trees tapped during the year was 90,065 out of a total of 234,880, it will be seen that the working account has been charged with liberal proportion.

A new factory and smoke-house were erected on Sitiawan estate during the year, the increased output making this necessary. Two new bungalows and a new coolie line were also erected.

The machinery which was ordered several months ago has not arrived, the delay being on account of the war. We hope, however, to hear any day it has arrived.

The 'all-in' cost of 11½ d. per pound includes the proportion of forwarding, packing and selling charges, Shanghai expenses, debenture interest, auditors' and trustees' fees, agents' commission and interest and exchange.

Your directors have ordered a survey of the whole property, which we hope to have done at an early date. The estates are in first-class condition and excellent progress has been made during the year. Messrs. Milne and Stevens write, under date of January 16, regarding Sitiawan estates:

"The estate has improved wonder-

Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd

The sixth annual general meeting of the Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd., was held yesterday at the company offices, No. 10, The Bund. The directors present were Mr. L. J. Cubitt, chairman, Mr. E. S. Kadoorie, and Mr. J. H. Teesdale. After the usual formalities, the chairman read the following report:

Gentlemen:—The report and accounts for the year ended December 31, 1915, have been in your hands for the past week or more and I propose to follow the usual course and take them as read commenting only on such items as may call for special reference. There are no new features to note but there are one or two matters I may touch upon in greater detail than is contained in the Report.

In the first place a Tamil Labor Force has been established which I hope may be considered permanent and thus do away with the serious disadvantages under which the Estate at one time suffered. This has not been brought about without a great deal of trouble and perseverance on the part of the Manager who is to be congratulated on the result of his efforts. The Agents write that they regard the labor position now as fully assured and quite satisfactory so long as course as it is properly handled.

The increase in the labor force has enabled the management to have a beginning with certain estate work which was becoming urgent chief among which are the thinning out of the trees in bearing, and the eradication of white ants and other pests. When the Estate was bought by the Company 154 acres had been planted 15 x 15'. The majority of these trees are now from 9 to 12 years old and it is necessary to reduce the number of trees per acre. This of course means a loss of output for a time but the benefit to be derived by the remainder will very shortly overcome this temporary disadvantage. Furthermore in these older areas it has been thought advisable to rest the trees for a time, and the occasion has been chosen when a large number of new trees are of an age to take their place in the tapping round, thus in spite of thinning out and rest the estimated output for 1916 is 108,900 lbs. which shows an increase of more than 30% over 1915 and I have little doubt that this estimate errs on the conservative side as the output for the first quarter, which includes the winter months, aggregates 29,634 lbs.

Under the heading of diseases and pests the report mentions that these have received considerable attention and the Board intends to deal with this matter very thoroughly during the current year. White Ants give more trouble than anything else and they are of course encouraged by the dead timber which is present in large quantities. It is not an easy matter to either burn or remove timber on a large scale without damaging the rubber trees. A good deal may be done, however, by stacking the logs and removing or burning as circumstances may permit. The matter is receiving close attention both here and on the Estate and the measures most suitable in the various areas will be adopted. Whatever the methods decided upon they can only be carried out effectively by a fairly substantial outlay and this fact has to be borne in mind with others in taking a comprehensive view of the prospect for the current year.

Weeding has been systematically carried out which should result in a reduction of costs during 1916. In 1915 the average cost per acre per month was \$1.17 and the estimated cost for the current year is 75 cents.

The fact of the cost of production being 1d. per lb. higher than in the previous year may perhaps have caused some surprise to Shareholders who, not unreasonably, look for an annual decrease rather than an increase under this heading.

If, however, you will turn to the paragraph in the Report giving the details, you will see that Manager's commission which appears for the first time is alone accountable for most of the increase and the Shanghai charges are largely in excess of the previous year on account of the interest on the larger Debenture issue. Duty and Shipping have been heavier and manufacturing and

the estate has improved wonder-

struct the company and accordingly that the company be wound up voluntarily and that John Vincent Champneys Davis be and he is hereby appointed liquidator for the purposes of such winding up.

(2) That the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorised to consent to the registration of a new Company to be named The Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Limited with Memorandum and Articles of Association which have already been prepared with the privity and approval of the Directors of this Company.

(3) That the draft Agreement submitted to this Meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its Liquidator of the one part and The Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Limited of the other part be and the same is hereby approved. And that the said Liquidator be and he is hereby authorised pursuant to Section 155 of the Companies' Ordinance 1911 to enter into an Agreement with such new Company (when incorporated) in the terms of the said draft and to carry the same into effect with such (if any) modifications as he thinks expedient.

The three resolutions were put to the vote, and adopted. This terminates the meeting.

Mr. Teesdale paid a visit to the Estate at the end of March and was generally speaking pleased with its appearance. He found it very clear of weeds and, with the exception of those areas now being rested the trees looked healthy and of good growth.

He confirms the Agents' recommendations as regards thinning out and the desirability of clearing the dead timber, and is of opinion in which his co-directors concur, that the latter should be dealt with energetically.

You will be pleased to know that after pointing out where improvement was desirable, the Agents concluded their Report by saying that during 1915 they thought considerable progress had been effected towards making the Estate into a

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1858.

Capital \$1,200,000

Reserve Fund 1,200,000

Reserve Liability of Share-holders 1,200,000

Head Office: 22 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

Court of Directors:

Mr Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.

Mr Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.L.E.

Mr Cuthbertson, Esq.

Mr Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.

Mr H. Neville Geschen, Esq.

Mr Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.

W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.

Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.

The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar Hongkong Peking

Bangkok Iloilo Penang

Calcutta Ipoh Rangoon

Bombay Kuala Lumpur

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 1	10.00* Seattle		Shimokawa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2 P.M.	Vancouver		Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
5	San Francisco etc.		Bessie Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
6	San Francisco		Yucatan	Br.	J. M. & Co.
9 P.M.	San Francisco		Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
10	New York		Indrawati	Br.	B. & S.
11	Seattle		Canada maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
20	P.M. Vancouver		Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
20	San Francisco		Florida	Br.	Dodwell
21	Seattle		Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
3 P.M.	San Francisco		Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
3 P.M.	Vancouver		Shinjo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
4	Seattle		Empress of Japan	Br.	C. P. O. S.
12	Seattle		Tamba maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
17	P.M. Vancouver		Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
28	P.M. Fisco, Japan, Honolulu		Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
Sept 1 P.M.	San Francisco etc.	China	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.
				Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Apr 28 3.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.
29 noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Portos	Fr.	Cle M. M.
29 10.30* Moji		Yawata maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
2 P.M.	Moji, Kobe	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
2 10.30* Moji, Kobe etc.		Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
7 1 P.M. Kobe, Yokohama		Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
9 P.M. Nagasaki, Kobe		Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
19 P.M. Nagasaki, Kobe		Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

May 1	9.30* Marseilles, London	Namur	Br.	P. & O.
1 D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
3 10.30* London via Cape	Hirano maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
4 A.M. London via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
4 D.L. Liverpool	Ajax	Br.	B. & S.	
8 Genoa, London	Merionethshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.	
10 P.M. Marseilles	Pentire	Br.	C. M. M.	
10 P.M. London via Ports	Gleniffer	Br.	Glen Line	
12 D.L. Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.	
21 0.30 London via Cape	Kaga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
15 D.L. London	Oanfa	Br.	B. & S.	
15 9.30* Marseilles, London	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.	
15 Genoa	Monmouthshire	Br.	J. M. & Co.	
24 P.M. Marseilles etc.	Cordillere	Fr.	C. M. M.	
28 A.M. London via Cape	Kamo maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
28 London	City of Lincoln	Br.	S. Tomes	
29 9.30* Marseilles, London	Novara	Br.	P. & O.	
June 7 P.M. Marseilles etc.	Andre Lebon	Fr.	Cle M. M.	
11 A.M. Marseilles via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.	
12 A.M. Marseilles via Cape	Nagoya	Br.	P. & O.	
21 P.M. Marseilles etc.	Atlantique	Fr.	Cle M. M.	

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Apr 28 4.00	Ningpo	Hai Peking	Br.	B. & S.
28 8 A.M. Amoy, Swatow	Toonan	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	
28 P.M. Ningpo, Wenchow	Poochi	Chl.	C. M. S. N. Co.	
28 D.L. Swatow, Wuhu	Hanyang	Br.	B. & S.	
30 D.L. Hongkong, Canton	Luchow	Br.	B. & S.	
May 2 8.00* Hongkong, Canton	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.	
4 noon	Hongkong, Canton	Kamakura maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
4 P.M. Hongkong	Shantung	Br.	R. & S.	
	Nippon maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.	

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Apr 28 6.00* Tsingtao and Dalmay	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.	
28 10.30* Vladivostock	Penza	Rus.	R. V. F.	
28 D.L. Amoy	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.	
28 D.L. Chefoo, Newchwang	Hothow	Br.	B. & S.	
28 D.L. Tientsin, Newchwang	Singan	Br.	B. & S.	
29 10.00* Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.	
29 noon	Tsingtao	Risi maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
29 10.30 Dalmay	Sakai maru	Jap.	S. M. R.	
2 2.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.	
2 2.00 Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.	
6 10.00* Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.	

FOR RIVER PORTS

Apr 28 M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
28 M.N. do	Woshing	Br.	Geddes & Co.
28 M.N. do	Luensy	Br.	B. & S.
28 M.N. do	Tafo maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
29 M.N. do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
29 M.N. do	Kinling	Br.	B. & S.
30 M.N. do	Klangkwan	Br.	C. M. S. N. Co.
May 1 M.N. do	Talee maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
2 M.N. do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
3 M.N. do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
5 M.N. do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
6 M.N. do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 27	Ningpo	Kiangtien	2012	Chi.	S. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 27	Dairen	Yoshin maru	602	Jap.	N. K. K.	
Apr 27	Antung	Chungking	1511	Br.	B. & S.	W. T. W.
Apr 27	Destny	Kobe maru	1536	Jap.	S. M. R.	W. W.
Apr 27	Swatow	Hanyang	1207	Br.	B. & S.	W. T. W.
Apr 27	Japan	Yawata maru	2159	Chi.	N. Y. K. W.	
Apr 27	Amoy	Toonan	7	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 27	Hankow	Hai Peking	889	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	K. L. Y. W.
Apr 27	Hankow	Tuckwo	2355	Br.	J. M. & Co.	S. H. W.
Apr 27	Hankow	Luensy	1735	Br.	B. & S.	C. N. W.
Apr 27	Hankow	Tehhsing	968	Br.	Geddes & Co.	N. S. C. W.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Apr 27	Hankow etc.	Tachang maru	1399	Jap.	N. K. K.
Apr 27	Hankow etc.	Tatring	1882	Br.	B. & S.
Apr 27	Swatow, Hongkong, Canton	Kwongsang	1428	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Apr 27	Hankow etc.	Kiangyang	1451	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
Apr 27	Foochow	Hainfing	1385	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
Apr 27	Hongkong, Canton	Sinkiang	1616	Br.	B. & S.
27	Japan	Kasuga maru	2387	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	Japan	Fujisan maru	1276	Br.	M. B. K.
27	Japan	Kohoku maru	1611	Jap.	N. Y. K.
27	Japan	Takeno maru	659	Jap.	Satoh Shokai
27	Japan	Chefan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.
27	Japan	Heiwa maru	1484	Jap.	K. M. A.
27	Japan	Neicus	420	Br.	B. & S.
27	Japan	Daisetsusan maru	245	Br.	M. B. K.
27	Japan	Toto maru	1167	Jap.	Satoh S.
27	Japan	Kiangtien	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.</

CHARTERED BANK HAS MOST SUCCESSFUL YEAR

Joint Stock Banks Reduce Dividend, But Chartered Banks Pays at Same Rate

The sixty-second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China was held on Wednesday, March 28, on the bank's premises, 23, Bishopsgate, E.C. Sir Montagu Cornish Turner (chairman of the company) presiding. Mr. T. H. Whitehead (joint manager) having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman said: Gentlemen, I presume that you will take the report and balance-sheet as read. In the first place, I have to apologize on behalf of our colleague, the Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, for his absence today. I regret to say that he is not well, and has been laid up for about a fortnight. I think that we must all regret his absence on this occasion. Our colleague, Mr. W. H. N. Goschen, has also asked me to apologize for his absence at this meeting, as he is engaged on very important business with the Treasury, and that, I think, must come before our own business. In moving the adoption of the report, I think we shall all agree that the report and balance-sheet now presented may be regarded as satisfactory in view of the difficulties and drawbacks under which trade and finance have been conducted during the past year. It is, indeed, a remarkable fact that in spite of the Empire's vast military operations, both in the West and in the East, the trade of Great Britain, our Colonies and our dependencies has suffered comparatively so little.

Thanks to our magnificent Navy and its unwavering and unceasing patrols of our coast line and the protection afforded by it to our trade routes, supplemented by the enterprise and bravery of our mercantile marine (hear, hear)—the trade of Great Britain still continues to flourish, and is of considerable proportions. It is true that the exports of manufactured goods, chiefly Manchester goods, to the East decreased in value during 1915, as compared with 1914, to the extent of £26,000,000. I have taken these figures from the report of Messrs. W. H. Nott and Co., of Liverpool. There are reasons for this diminished export which I need not enter into, but we must remember that the exports of 1912 and 1913 were far above the average, being £101,000,000 and £116,000,000 respectively. These big exports led to overstocking of the consuming markets, which in some cases were in an unhealthy condition. Thanks to these diminished exports the holders of goods were able to dispose of the surplus with ease and with profit to themselves. It is satisfactory to note that the figures for the first two months of this year show quite a considerable increase in value of exports, and we are looking forward to an improvement during the coming months.

Owing to the abnormal demand for foodstuffs and raw material, exports from the East, especially from India, Ceylon, the Straits and Java, etc., have been exceedingly good, and have been limited only by the supply of tonnage available. I am afraid that we must still look for a scarcity of tonnage and for a high range of freight, but these are drawbacks which are comparatively trifling, and which must only be expected in times of warfare and must be met with reasonable equanimity. It is interesting to note the increase in the value of certain foodstuffs and raw material during the War period. Taking prices with those of today I note the following facts: Sugar has increased in value by 50%, wheat by 50%, rice by 77%, tea by 30%, rubber by 23%, copra by 70%, jute by 22%, indigo by

333%, hemp by 116%, tin by 47%, and copper by 101%. It is not surprising that with this high range of prices the countries which are producing these commodities have experienced a period of unrivaled prosperity. Nor can merchants complain if in some cases under the circumstances additional taxation and additional income tax have been imposed to meet War expenditure. Gentlemen, we must not overlook the fact that in this excessively high range of prices lurks the danger of a disastrous fall when the time comes for a decrease in the demand for these commodities. Shareholders will be interested to learn that the bank's premises in Peking were opened on December 28 last, when a number of distinguished guests were present, including Sir John Jordan, the British Minister, with the chief members of the British Legation. The President, Yuan Shih-kai, was also represented on that occasion. I am pleased to say that our representative in Peking, Mr. Lucas, has been most warmly received by the members of the Chinese Government. We have also established ourselves at Haiphong, and I ought to have mentioned that last year. We have every hope that we shall assist in the development of the trade of Indo-China, and in drawing still closer, by financial and commercial ties, the present very close friendship which exists and which, we trust, may always exist between Great Britain and that great country—France. (Hear, hear.) The glorious conduct of her Army during the present War, and especially in the last few weeks—(hear, hear)—has won the admiration of her Allies and the respect of the whole world. Our relations in Saigon and Haiphong with French bankers and merchants are of a most cordial and friendly description. Reverting to premises, our new premises at Singapore are near completion, and will, I think, prove a handsome addition to the property of the bank. At our annual meeting last year I mentioned that 40% of our staff had already joined his Majesty's Forces. Since that date the number has increased very considerably, and every eligible man in this office has attested—(hear, hear)—and a considerable number have already joined the Colours. Of our men, thirty-two have obtained commissions, and of the foreign staff six have obtained commissions. One of our foreign staff has been killed, whilst three of our own home staff have met their deaths on the battlefield, whilst several have been wounded. One, I think, particularly distinguished himself on a recent occasion. Mr. Malcolm Henderson, who was in the aircraft section, when engaged in a flight over the enemy's lines in France as a pilot was so seriously wounded that one of his legs was practically severed, but he brought his machine and observer back to our own lines in safety. I think that man is a hero. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, the depletion of our staff has been partly made good by the employment of women and of young men under military age, but naturally this throws a great deal of extra responsibility and additional work upon the shoulders of those who have remained behind. I need not say that the extra burden has been cheerfully accepted, and every man and every woman is doing his and her best to meet the conditions, to give satisfaction to all, and to sacrifice their leisure if required and subordinate their personal interests to the welfare of the bank. The directors desire me to express their profound appreciation of the efforts

of all our staff at home and abroad—(hear, hear)—in carrying out their various duties during this time of extra pressure. It is, therefore, with peculiar pleasure that the directors recommend that the usual bonus of 10% be granted to the staff, which involves a sum of £25,000. I am sure that the shareholders will highly approve of this recommendation. (Hear, hear.) We also recommend that £25,000 should be written off premises account, and that a dividend of 14% per annum, free of income tax—having regard to the higher income tax now paid representing an increase in our dividend—be paid for this year. As regards the appropriation of £160,000 to meet the further depreciation of securities, I would explain that following our usual practice in former years the bank's investments were written down on December 31 last to the market prices then ruling, and our War Loan holding was taken at cost price, as noted by the auditors in our report. Since that date some further minimum prices on the Stock Exchange have been abolished, and a good thing too. (Hear, hear.) In view of the probable issue of a new War Loan on a higher basis, and the consequent depreciation in all gilt-edged securities, the directors consider it most desirable in the interests of the shareholders that War Loan stock should now be taken at market rates, and that other investments should be written down to a basis which will represent their value of today. I think that is a sound and wise policy. I have no further remarks to offer, and I now beg to move: "That the report now presented, together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account, be approved and adopted." I will call upon Sir Alfred Dent to second that resolution.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G., seconded the resolution.

Mr. Ross asked if the bank was subject to Indian income tax.

The Chairman: Yes, sir, and I regret to say to the increased income tax of 6 1/4%.

Mr. Ross: Is that retrospective?

The Chairman: Yes, retrospective; it has been telegraphed home, and I am afraid we have to abide by the decision of the Government.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G., seconded the resolution.

The Chairman: The Chairman then moved that the War Loan carried with it the privilege of conversion into any new War Loan at a higher rate of interest which might be put upon the market.

The Chairman said that was so.

Mr. Ross said that being so he did not quite see the necessity for writing down the security, as it would rise to the level of the new loan, whatever that might be. Of course, it was a very prudent course, but whether it was necessary was perhaps another question. However, that was a question which the directors had decided, and decided in a prudent way.

The Chairman had invited remarks, and he would like to say that in the earlier part of the year he attended one or two meetings of English joint stock banks and noticed a tendency on the part of chairmen to draw comparisons between English and German banking.

Mr. Henley said there was one thing they ought to do before they separated, and he would propose that the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the directors and staff for their management of the bank.

Mr. Davis seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman: I thank you on behalf of the staff and on behalf of the board.

The proceedings then terminated.

an excellent year, but the various Indian exchange banks had had a year which, under the circumstances, could be described almost as marvellous. It was very pleasant to think that during the very troublous times which they had passed through, the interests of this bank had not been jeopardized by any failure of the Indian currency system, upon which the great trade of their dependencies was conducted. They were warned so often in the past that this system was unsound and would break down in a crisis; but they had had the crisis, and it was now generally admitted that the financial system which had best stood the shock was the financial system of India. They were told that the value of the rupee could not be maintained permanently unless backed by a gold currency. India had no gold currency, but it had a certain number of sovereigns in circulation. It had been recently stated that these had been melted down at the rate of 20,000 to 25,000 a day, or 7 to 9 millions a year. In other words, India was engaged in eating her gold currency, which must be the despair of those who contended it was necessary for her to have it. It was very satisfactory that after eighteen months of terrible upheaval they could congratulate each other that so far as the Indian currency system was concerned, and so far as the stability of the rupee was concerned, they were on a firmer basis, perhaps, than ever before. (Applause.)

Mr. Henley asked if the bank was subject to Indian income tax.

The Chairman: Yes, sir, and I regret to say to the increased income tax of 6 1/4%.

Mr. Ross: Is that retrospective?

The Chairman: Yes, retrospective; it has been telegraphed home, and I am afraid we have to abide by the decision of the Government.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G., seconded the resolution.

The Chairman: The Chairman then moved that a dividend at the rate of 14% per annum for the half-year ended 31 December last, free of income tax, be declared, payable on and after the 5th proximo.

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E., seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman then moved that Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G., who retired by rotation, be re-elected a director, remarking that Sir Alfred was one of their oldest friends, and the board would indeed regret if he were not re-elected.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Thomas Cuthbertson, and unanimously agreed to.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. L. A. Wallace, Mr. Thomas Cuthbertson was re-elected a director, and on the motion of Mr. Henley, seconded by Mr. S. K. Davis, Messrs. D. C. Wilson and H. C. K. Stileman were reappointed auditors.

Mr. Henley said there was one thing they ought to do before they separated, and he would propose that the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the directors and staff for their management of the bank.

Mr. Davis seconded the resolution, and it was carried unanimously.

The Chairman: I thank you on behalf of the staff and on behalf of the board.

The proceedings then terminated.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuter's Service

London, April 26.—Tenders for Indian Council Bills were as follows:

Transfers:

Highest price 1s. 4 1/2d.

Tenders at 1s. 4 1/2d.

Receive 9 1/2%

Tenders for Transfers:

Highest price 1s. 4 1/2d.

Tenders at 1s. 4 1/2d.

Receive 9 1/2%

Total amount sold during the week Ra. 2,360,000.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, April 28.—Today's rubber prices were as follows:

Plantation, First Latex.

Spot, 3s. 1 1/4d. Buyers.

July to December delivery, 3s.

1 1/4d. to 3s. 1 1/4d. Paid.

Tendency of market, closing steadier.

Last Quotation, London, April 25:

Spot, 3s. 1 1/4d. to 3s. 1 1/4d. Paid.

July to December delivery, 3s.

2d. to 3s. 1 1/4d. Paid.

Tendency of market, Dull.

been operating throughout North Westphalia as well as in Muensterland.

The women in the Kingdom of Wurtemberg also are beginning to take the law into their own hands by stopping military trains to prevent young Wurtembergers from being sent to the front.

Wurtemberg Suffers Greatly

Wurtemberg has suffered proportionately greater losses in killed and wounded than any other German province not excepting Bavaria.

There are cases on record where a woman has lost not only five sons but has been widowed. Strikes

among the women workers in the newly constructed munition factories at Stuttgart, the capital of Wurtemberg, have taken place recently.

There is hardly a family in Wurtemberg which is not mourning for some victim of the war.

The government has issued instructions to the professors of the gymnasium to report all boys of sixteen and upward of robust health.

As the result, thousands of boys under seventeen have been torn from their parents by the military authorities.

Energetic protests were made to the Government by professors of Bonn, Jena and Heidelberg Universities, but without effect.

Bavarian Troops

Refuse to Shoot Women Rioters

Soldiers Show Sympathy With Mothers Who Protest Against Sending Boys to War

London, March 21.—A neutral correspondent who returned recently from Germany to Switzerland asserts that intense popular unrest exists in Bavaria. Alsace-Lorraine, Westphalia, Wurtemberg and other parts of the German Empire. He has given the following particulars to the Geneva correspondent of The World:

"The political and economic situation in Germany is graver than is represented in the newspapers of the allies.

"In Bavaria the most serious general discontent prevails. Processions, containing thousands of women and men, march the streets in protest against sending untrained men under nineteen years of age to the front. Latterly the rioting became so serious that the troops were called out. But the soldiers refused to fire on the populace and a mutiny broke out in certain battalions. Hundreds of soldiers had to be executed to prevent the mutiny from spreading.

Interrupt Railway Traffic

"Alsace-Lorraine is the starting point of veritable sabotages. The railway lines between Eirstein, Alsace, near Strassburg, and Schettstadt have been seriously damaged, necessitating the suspension of the transport of troops to Coimbrac, Alsace for two days. Similar acts have been committed at Saargemünd, Lorraine.

"A powerful organization of saboteurs under the direction of the workmen's organization, Der Freiarbeiter, has been discovered in Westphalia. The editor of this organization's paper, Der Freiarbeiter, the publication of which has been suspended for several months, has been arraigned before a court-martial. Numerous other members of the organization have been arrested. Agents of Der Freiarbeiter have



Phoenix Hosiery

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Also a great variety of other Brands to select from.

Inspection Invited

at

Silberman's Drapery & Outfitting Stores

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(Opposite Astor House)

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles	Mail	Mail
8	5	0	dep. Peking	4
8.30	16.35	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	18.55
11.25	9.10	82	arr. Tientsin-Central	5.08
11.35	19.17	82	arr. Tientsin-Central	15.53
			Mail 2	
			Thurs.	
			dep. 4.55	

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.
(Swiss Establishment)
Will sell within their Salesroom
134-135a SZECHUEN ROAD,
ON
TO-day, the 28th inst.,
at 10 a.m.

**Superior Household
Furniture and Effects**
Tapestry covered Drawing room
Suites, Bed room Suites, Dining room
Suites, Bevelled Edged mirror Side-
board, wardrobes, Roll top desks,
Writing desks, Office files, Office
chairs, Book cases, Gramophones and
Records, Easy chairs, Teapots, Rain
coats, Jardineers, and a lot of Sun-
dries, etc., etc.

NOW ON VIEW

NAVAL CLUB
No. 10A and 10B.
Boone Road.

RESTAURANT

NOTICE. Mr. A. Kotsomitis
desires to announce that he has
opened on the premises of the
Na. 11 Club a restaurant under
his personal supervision. The cater-
ing is in the hands of a thoroughly
competent French chef.

Refreshments of the highest
quality supplied.

The premises have been entirely
redecorated and renovated.

Dinners and Banquets catered
for at moderate rates.

Special rates for boarders.
A trial will convince you of best
attention and quick service.

A. KOTSOMITIS,
Proprietor.

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in China

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We write, design, and insert
advertisements in the leading
newspapers throughout the
East. We employ expert
translators and the best native
artists in Shanghai.

CAN WE HELP YOU?
Our Representative Calls
on Request.

CHESTER, COWEN & Co.
12, Jinkee Road. Tel. 3449.

Unfurnished
Rooms

with Bathrooms attached.

To Let
at
17, Nanking Road.
Apply to

Frederick Ezra & Co.
2a Kiukiang Road.

1284, BROADWAY

TELEPHONE No. 1025

YUT SAE CHANG & Co.
Iron Merchants & General Hardware Dealers

SHANGHAI.

Large Stocks of Engineers', Architects', Builders'
Supplies, and Bommer Brothers Spring Hinges.
Full line of HARDWARE of every description, at
most moderate prices, for up-country missionary stations.

**MOTOR
WEST 1090.
ORIENTAL AUTOMOBILE CO.**

'Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 9

Business and Official
Notices

Every Single Bottle of
Pure, Rich, Creamy
Elephant Head Beer
has our name on the
Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Sole Proprietors.

The Semambu Rubber Estates, Ltd.
REVOLUTCHIN
(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE is hereby given that the
Third Annual Meeting of Share-
holders will be held at the Com-
pany's offices, No. 13, Nanking
Road, on Wednesday, the 3rd May,
1916, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the
Company will be closed from the
26th April to the 3rd May, 1916,
both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
R. N. TRUMAN & Co.
General Managers.
Shanghai, 19th April, 1916.

9428

I HAVE THIS DAY establish-
ed myself as a share and
general broker on the Shanghai
Stock Exchange.

R. A. CURRY
TELEPHONE 450

Shanghai, April 25, 1916.

9422

WEST 1234

Honigsberg's

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that our
Godowns No. 3 and 4 of the
Ningpo Shaohsing S. N. Co., Ltd's.
Wharf, at the Chinese Bund,
Nantao, have unfortunately been
burnt by fire on the 24th inst. Will
those who have stored cargoes in
the above-mentioned Godowns
please send their B-L or D-O to
our Godowns for the purpose of
checking over the same.

9525

**Henry
The Tailor**

J-14, Seward Road, Shanghai
(NEAR ASTOR HOUSE)

I acquired the Art of Cutting
from an American tailor. I am
recommended by some of the best-
dressed men in Shanghai.

Riding Breeches a Specialty

9424

H. G. WALKER
1-A Jinkee Road
Ores, Minerals, Metals,
Industrial Chemicals and
Commodities.

Caustic Soda, Rosin,
Stearin, Phosphorus,
Quicksilver, Asperin.

Wanted—Antimony, Zinc,
Lead and Tungsten Ores.

9425

In the United States Court for China

ESTATE OF QUINTIN IGNACIO
DECEASED

Pursuant to an order of said
Court notice is hereby given to all
persons having claims against
Quintin Ignacio, Esquire, late of
Shanghai, China, to present the
same with vouchers to the under-
signed Administrator of his estate,
Clerk of the U. S. Court for China,
at Shanghai, on or before October
twenty-first, 1916; and all persons
owing debts to said deceased are
hereby notified to make payment of
the same in due course to said
Administrator.

EARL B. ROSE,
Administrator.

Shanghai, China, April 21st, 1916.

9429

**THE CENTRAL GARAGE
CO., LTD.**

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day

and Night.
Telephone 3809.

OT CHINA PRESS

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